

The INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TIME VS. MATERIAL.

BY S. K. PARKER.

THIS is a subject which has already been somewhat discussed, but which, nevertheless, to the mind of the writer has not yet received, in a practical way, the attention it deserves.

How many instances will recur to the memory of every worker in the composing room whose eye meets these lines, where the *timely* purchase of a few sorts, or whatever material was at the time needed, would have saved hours of time, acres of vexation, bushels of profanity, and last, but not least, great risk of error.

The delay in the procurement of necessary material is sometimes attributable to red-tape in the business management of an establishment, whereby the foreman is deprived of the authority to act promptly in ordering material so soon as he perceives the emergency for its use has arisen. Or, where he does possess this authority, the delay may be owing to a conservative disposition, a fear that his action may be unfavorably criticised by his employer, or in accordance with a general instruction to defer purchases until after a certain day of the month in order to secure time credit at the foundry.

For these or similar reasons, the compositor will be permitted to go ahead with the work in which the sorts are required, setting galley after galley which when the proof is taken will be black with turned letters.

It is seldom the case, in these days of low-paid piece-work, that the compositor will take the trouble to turn something the exact equivalent in size of the letter turned for, thereby necessitating attention to the justification when the proper sorts are finally put in. As this is done by "the office," here occurs loss of time No. 1.

When the proofs reach the reader it is usually impracticable to mark the turned letters in the margin; therefore after the turns have been rectified it becomes necessary to refer to the copy again to see if the work is correctly done. Here occurs loss of time to the office No. 2.

When the work is hurried and a thorough system and great care is not observed at every step, the liability to

error becomes very great. So long as the matter is handled for any purpose whatever, mistakes will almost inevitably occur, and in consequence not only is this loss No. 3, but work will be spoiled.

Another loophole through which time is lost is very frequently found in the job as well as in the book department, in the shape of an insufficient supply of *spaces*. In but one office in which the writer has been employed has he found anything like an adequate amount of spaces for the speedy and satisfactory composition of work—book or job. On the contrary, it has been the general rule of his experience that it would take about twice as long to find stuff wherewith to justify a line as it took to set it. (I leave out of consideration, in this connection, time spent in picking for sorts.) Where a scarcity of spaces in the book cases exists it usually arises on account of neglect on the part of the office to procure spaces with job fonts, italic, extra small caps, headletter, etc. The job hands will make raids on the cases of the book hands, and they in turn will gut the job cases, the state of affairs becoming worse as the business increases. When work is slack the time on jobs is always less than in busy seasons, because material is then plentiful.

The effect of this penny-wise, pound-foolish policy is also felt very largely in the pressroom. I have frequently seen cylinder presses standing idle while the office was being ransacked for type with which to replace turned or broken letters, and even for a few thin spaces with which to make justification when an error or alteration is being attended to on press, as much time being wasted in one day on this account as would pay for sufficient material to avoid these losses for years. The result is, that calculations for getting other forms to press are upset, customers are disappointed and vexed, winding up with the withdrawal of their patronage, which is the most serious loss of all when they are "good pay."

An insufficient supply of quoin-keys, mallets, planers, etc., is another fruitful source of loss of time to the office and of vexation to the worker. What merchant employing a number of clerks would for an instant think

of compelling them to use the same pen, inkstand, blotting pad, etc., and to trot around to each other's desks waiting in turn to use these implements? Yet just such foolishness as this is daily seen in many a printing office where several are locking up forms at the same time.

What makes all this loss of time so unnecessary and the continuance of these conditions so absurd, is that the amount of money necessary to obviate all the trouble is such a mere bagatelle compared with the saving that would result if these conveniences were supplied.

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ART PRINTING.

BY H. M. K.

PRINTING is a fine art as much as painting, sculpture or engraving. There are natural-born printers, as well, and there are so-called printers who have no more adaptability to the business than a blacksmith has for watchmaking. A finely executed piece of typographical art may be as much an inspiration of design, color and symmetry as any inspiration that ever graced the painter's or sculptor's touch, or prompted the brilliant flow of poetic muse. The highest works of art, the grandest achievements of human genius and skill are more than mechanical productions. They have an individuality peculiar to the emotional powers of the finer nature. They have soul in them. A natural-born musician will execute a difficult piece of music with an expression and a depth of power and feeling to which a mere mechanical rendering has no comparison. There is just this difference between art and mechanics always. True art is born of the soul. Mechanics call into practice only the physical powers and the laws of motion and force. A mechanic is not necessarily an artist; but an artist must be a mechanic as well. We study mechanics by rule; but when we come to art, we are thrown upon our natural resources of ingenuity and the higher susceptibilities of culture and refinement.

There is no trade or profession that calls for greater natural ability and schooling than the printing business. Natural taste and ingenuity is essential above all else, supplemented by intelligence and common sense. And with this foundation to build on, there is no trade or profession that holds out to the student such possibilities of development and assurances of success. But success in any business depends upon a systematic plan of operation based upon business principles. The more complicated the business, the more difficult its plan; and more than any other, the printing business demands system and economy of time and labor as well as strict supervision over all its details. It is a business where labor, material and appliances are combined.

Unlike the building of a house or locomotive, there are no specific rules which might serve as a model for any particular work of typographical art, for no two orders are found exactly alike, and in case there were, it would be impossible to fulfill the two under

precisely the same circumstances; neither would two fulfill the same order with the same results, although one might be just as commendable as the other. As the knowledge of printing is gained more by experience than by rule, it takes longer to thoroughly master the "art preservative" than any other trade or profession. In fact it is a trade never learned, for, like the styles of bonnets and dresses, the printers' types and appliances are continually changing to suit the ever-varying demands of business and fancy, each of which requires its peculiar study, say nothing about the kindred trades and professions which crowd themselves more or less into the printer's experience if he would be qualified to stand at the head of a successful and growing business. Like a professional man, a printer who has spent a score of years or more gaining this knowledge, justly considers his time and experience worth something. But a great many seem to have the idea that a printer does business for fun. He is oftentimes beat down to the very lowest margin of profits, made a general target for everybody's kicks, and blamed for what the devil (printer's devil) alone is to blame for. Like other callings in life, it is not altogether the professional service, or mechanical execution of a title page, or card, or heading alone, but the knowing *how* to do it systematically and expeditiously—the knowing how to do it well, that when completed it shall be "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The first ambition of a printer seems to be to get as many styles of type and ornaments on a card or circular as possible, thinking more of advertising his own wares; but as he advances in the knowledge of the business and public demand he will learn to use as few as possible to produce a pleasing effect and emphasize the special features of the business of his customer. Experience has taught that the simplest is the neatest always, and the best is the cheapest. Art reaches its highest perfection in simplicity, grace and richness.

These are facts which the majority of business men are ignorant of; for when a customer finds \$1.40 difference in the estimates on 1,000 half-note circulars (an instance in the writer's experience) he thinks he is going to get the same quality at the cheaper price, when if he does, it is most sure to be at the printer's expense. If all the estimates had been made on the same basis, there should not have been a difference of 25 cents at the most. First-class labor has a standard value which varies but a little in different sections of the country. Then the per cent of doing business to capital invested should not vary very much, whether a large plant employing hundreds of men or a small plant employing one man, providing the plant is worked to its full capacity, with no extravagance in labor. If there is any material difference, it would be found in rent and power. Finally, after all expenses have been allowed for, a certain per cent to capital invested must be added for wear and tear, an important item overlooked by many; for a successful printer must keep up with the times in types and appliances. It is just here

where so many fail. Business houses of long standing have been built upon strictly business principles, sound and reliable, gaining and holding the confidence of all with whom they deal.

Amateur printing has done more than anything else to lower the standard of work and keep the prices below the cost of best quality and workmanship. The demand of the times calls for intelligent, sober and reliable men to represent the business; and every means possible should be used to discourage the amateur and advance the interests of the professional and thoroughly experienced men called to the "art preservative." The union is doing much to accomplish this, and it should receive the commendation and hearty coöperation of all members of the craft, looking to its highest and best interests. Business men, too, should be acquainted with these facts and encourage and patronize only those parties known to be honest, reliable and qualified. This much is due the healthy business growth of any community, and is the true incentive to American genius, ambition and pride.

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SOME FRAUDS.

BY J. B. C.

THERE are many fraudulent printing concerns in the country. Some of these are willfully so. The great majority of them, we think, are the result of ignorance. The "art preservative," that is supposed to contain among its devotees the equals in intelligence of any other profession, does not produce this intelligence immediately in all who adopt it. There is a never-ending number of things to be learned, and it is only by the most painstaking care and persistent application that any can truly succeed in mastering the profession in all of its details.

Because some have achieved eminent success in the calling, others, utterly unfitted for it, are induced to enter, and thus the profession contains many well-meaning incompetents, who bring disgrace to the calling and failure to themselves.

The erroneous impressions that prevail are largely responsible for the fraudulent printing concerns that exist. A few of these errors will be briefly noticed.

"Anyone can succeed in the printing business if he has ordinary sense, and plenty of capital." Bitter experience alone will teach those who hold this fallacy that a practical knowledge of details is essential to success. He who enters the business without experience must pay dearly for experience ere success will come to him.

"Printing is nearly all clear profit." With this notion the incompetent manager or proprietor of a printing office feels conscientious scruples in charging his customer fifty cents per thousand for what he pays his compositor twenty-five cents. If he should leave out cost of proofreading, rent, interest, wear of type, and personal oversight requisite to good work, the profit then in a small business would not be large. But if each item

mentioned is fairly reckoned and paid for, the profits rapidly fall to zero, or even below.

"If Cheapjohn can do that work for one hundred dollars, I can do it for ninety dollars." Cheapjohn may have facilities for doing the work at one hundred dollars, and make money out of it, while you might lose money if you got one hundred and fifty dollars for it. In bidding for work it is essential to be equipped for it. It is not what Cheapjohn can do it for, but what you can afford to do it for. Do not trust to others' figures and prices, but know for yourself. You need have no fears of an honest man who does business on a fair basis, and promptly pays his bills and fairly remunerates his help.

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A SUGGESTION FOR COMPOSITORS.

BY FRANKLYNN.

COMPOSITORS frequently have occasion to set a list of names, such as come under "aids" or "committees" on dance orders, and in other work of a like nature, principally in the general run of job printing.

Instead of setting them in two or three columns to the measure, and lining each column, it is very often desirable, when there are not too many names, to indent them on a graduated slant, making the first on the list justified flush to left of line and the last flush to right. This can be done by a simple rule; and, although not always positive in its results, yet, by a little closer or wider spacing in justifying the last line, it can be made practically correct. It will certainly give the compositor an approximate knowledge of the indention required for each line, the usual guesswork, employed in such cases, being overcome by this method.

For example, a compositor has ten names, and he desires to know how much to indent each line, so that the first and last names shall stand at the extreme left and right of the measure respectively. The last name should be set in the stick first, and justified to extreme right of measure, thus:

(27 ems indention)

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

He finds that it is indented 27 ems. Now, as there are ten names in the list, he must figure on the indention of nine lines only, as the first is set flush to left of measure. He therefore divides 27 by 9, obtaining 3, and the lines as set would stand thus:

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

(3 ems) JAMES BUCHANAN,

(6 ems) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

(9 ems) ANDREW JOHNSON,

(12 ems) ULYSSES S. GRANT,

(15 ems) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

(18 ems) JAMES A. GARFIELD,

(21 ems) CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

(24 ems) GROVER CLEVELAND,

(27 ems) BENJAMIN HARRISON.

This is an example where the indention would be easily found. If the last line had been indented 30 ems,

the process would have been $30 \div 9 = 3\frac{1}{3}$; then, commencing with the second line, indent 3 ems and thick space; third line, 6 ems and two spaces; fourth line, 9 ems and three spaces (or 10 ems), and so on.

There will, of course, be an occasional difficulty to overcome; as, supposing next to last name to be so long as to require the indentation to be figured with that as the right flush line; in that case the indentation of the ninth line would be divided by eight to obtain the desired result. We always employ this method at our office, and with practically correct results.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

RECIPROCITY VS. HOGOCITY.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

RECIPROCITY is a good thing. Printers heartily favor good things. But when reciprocity is all on one side it becomes hogocity, and that's a "gray horse of another color."

When in a thoughtless moment we sent over to the office of our only "esteemed contemporary" and rival, the *Herald*, to borrow a chase for a few hours till our broken one could be repaired, we little dreamed what a disastrous door we were opening.

Soon after, an advance agent struck the town to arrange for a show, Uncle Tom's Cabin, probably. Since we possessed the only type in town large enough to print a date or a poster, we made no scruple about asking a good round price for the work, as we always had. To our surprise the *Herald* cut away below our price; but that did not worry us at all, because we expected they would have to get us to print it, anyhow, and we could still get our price.

That is where we slipped up on our calculations, for the *Herald* man sent his boy over to borrow large wood type enough to set up these jobs. We were about to refuse indignantly when something brought yesterday's chase to memory.

Reciprocity? Confound reciprocity!

No help for it! We had to sit there in silent disgust and see that giggling idiot of a kid help himself to all our costly wood type—hand him a knife, in fact, to cut our own throat. Next day our own precious wood type stared at us from every window and billboard in town over the bold imprint: "Herald Print."

It was not long before they were using our wood type more than we did. Since they were not wearing out any material of their own, they could afford to underbid us whenever they had a chance. It soon became too much trouble to ask every time a line was wanted, and the *Herald* boy made himself thoroughly at home, appropriating whatever he chose without so much as "by your leave."

Our best customer was a merchant of rather eccentric ideas and tastes, and we had bought several fonts of his selection just to hold his trade. Heretofore he had resisted all offer of lower prices, because he wanted his peculiar type used and we were the only concern which had it. But one day the *Herald* "devil" walked in and

asked for two lines of that very type—"Henry K. Johnson," and "Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Etc."

Our customer! It was on the tip of our tongue to reply more forcibly than politely: "Not by a——!" when the boy spoke up: "Whenever you want to use our chase again, send over."

That chase! With a groan of disgust and dismay we gritted our teeth and told the boy to help himself. From that time on all barriers were down and the reciprocity was ideally complete, so far as the *Herald* office was concerned. They borrowed type, paper stock and ink; they used our paper cutter, borrowed our half medium chase and worked forms on our press, without offering a cent; and what was most aggravating, they took no care of our material, but returned it often dirty, battered and worn.

What we were gaining by this reciprocity a magnifying glass would fail to discover. The *Herald* had an old worn-out plant, never bought a new face or new machine (why should they when ours cost them nothing?), and had nothing we would care to borrow even if so disposed. The whole imposition had grown so gradually that there did not seem to be a good opportunity to call a halt.

There finally did come a straw which dislocated the dromedary's vertebræ. With the idea of stealing a march on the printing for the commencement exercises of a local school, we quietly bought a new font of delicate script, and setting up the invitation took a press proof on elegant stock and submitted it to the committee, "on the side," to show what we meant to give them if we got the order. We considered this a pretty shrewd move until a few days later the *Herald* boy brought over that identical proof, and asked for the form we had set to print the job!

We're a Job, a whole family of Jobs, as the silence of our restive wrath under the growing imposition proves. For a moment or two words failed us, the colossal nerve of the request was simply staggering. Calmly surveying the envoy plenipotentiary of the "cheeky" print shop down street, while we felt the "hot" swelling up under our collar like an untamable geyser, we finally got our breath again and sent our "reciprocity neighbor" a message, couched in our most dulcet tones:

"Tell your boss, young fellow, that if he wants to borrow our pants so he can look like a gentleman for once in his life, we will go to bed a few hours so he can have them; if he wants to borrow our local page next week so as to get out one rattling good paper, we will get it set up and let him use it the day before we do; if he wants to wear our false teeth so as to get outside one square meal at the church supper tonight, we will stay home and chew milk for our supper; if he feels his 'nerve' failing him, he can borrow our Moxie bottle at any time; and if there is anything else of ours he hasn't borrowed, he has only to ask for it; but as for that form you are after, we'll be d—— if he can have it! And as for you, you ornery little cuss, if we ever catch you or anybody

else from your office asking to borrow even a diamond hair space, we'll boot your tender anatomy all over the premises. Now git!"

He got! The reciprocity idea does not seem to work so freely as it did somehow. Do we get any thanks for the months of daily accommodation? Not a word, except the vilest, bitterest personal abuse in the *Herald*, because we refused to be bled any longer.

Yes, reciprocity is a good thing. When it does not become hogocity!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ABOUT SPACING.

BY J. A. V. D.

THERE is perhaps no subject connected with printing that has received so much attention as "spacing," and there is no other that is coupled with so much absurdity and inconsistency. To say to a compositor, "on this work you must make even and uniform spacing and at the same time avoid divisions at the ends of lines," is tantamount to ordering an impossibility.

In 1835, some publisher in New York City conceived the idea of putting forth a serial to be called "The American National Portrait Gallery," to compete with a similar work (published in England, with a similar name), in appearance and mechanical execution. In fact, it was to be superior to anything ever before issued from the press. In spacing, the order was that "no line must have in it more than four or five en quads, nor more, on the other hand, than three four-em spaces; and at the same time no word of less than three syllables should be divided at the end of a line." If it was found impossible to do this with the language used, the editor must change the phraseology; and the result was that the alterations cost more than the original composition. About three numbers were issued, when the publication died, as it deserved to do, being based upon so much absurdity.

The inconsistency mentioned has, to a greater or lesser extent, been handed down to the present time, and has been the cause of more discord in the printing office than any other one thing, for the compositor will slight his spacing whenever he can, so long as this in consistency and absurdity is insisted upon.

There is a way, however, to insure even and uniform spacing, which will be shown in the typographical construction of this article. But before describing that way in words, a little history may be interesting. It has been stated that at one period types were set without spaces between the words, as shown in this paragraph, and the lines were necessarily of uneven length. No doubt many were sorely puzzled to read the words, yet practice might have made it possible.

At another time, while spaces were put between the words, all lines were spaced out at the ends, so that the appearance was like the typewriting of today. But in this method the type in common use would show far less discrepancy in the length of the lines than is now shown in typewriting, and consequently would not be

so offensive to the eye, and the hyphen, that great eye sore to all printers, would be dispensed with.

Uniform and even spacing can be attained by filling the line with letters, as near as may be, dividing a word anywhere, regardless of its length or of its syllables, space out the line as it then stands, in the usual manner, between words, leaving out the hyphen in every case. Perhaps it would be as well not to have less than two letters of a word ending a line, nor carry over less than two letters. Words of one syllable may be divided as well as of two or more. The amount of time saved by this method would be incalculable, the obnoxious hyphen would disappear, and the spacing would look be autiful. The reader would in twenty-four hours overcome all difficulties, in making out the divided word, and all discord in regard to "bad spacing" would vanish. No special instruction would be required on any plain composition of straight matter in respect to spacing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE VALUE OF LITERATURE AND ART TO THE WORKINGMAN.

BY O. S. J.

IT is not my purpose to give an elaborate dissertation on the theories or fundamentals of art and literature. I am not sufficiently versed in either to write an essay of that nature, and if I were I should know that it would defeat my purpose—to direct the attention of the workingman to the wealth of entertainment and instruction that lies within reach of everyone.

The contributors to our literary and art journals are too much given to analysis and detail. A theory is elaborated upon, but the application of art culture to the elevation and entertainment of the masses is a phase of art that writers seem to disregard. So it is in literature and the sciences also. The productions of the eminent writers of a century and more ago are characterized by a freshness, a vigor, a clearness of expression and a fidelity to nature that make it possible for one of only average intelligence to enter into the spirit of their writings. But literature seems to have partaken of the materialism of the age, and many of our writers have cast aside the sweet simplicity of the old masters and have each endeavored to develop peculiar fashions of his own, known as style. How many poems we read nowadays that have a tone of insipid gayety, or, on the other hand, whose meaning is obscure or that abound in words and expressions that are a test of verbal ingenuity. Why lead up the heights of literary achievement over rocks and through gulches when there is a pleasant pathway where the prospect becomes more beautiful as one advances and only a progressive appreciation is required to accomplish the ascent.

So many of our young craftsmen—the generation that will in time be the exponents of unionism—distinguish their arrival at an age of independence and spending money by the assumption of an air of reckless bravado—a mock heroism that is a sad foretaste of the unpleasant influence this ignorant and vicious

element will exert in the councils of labor. If these young men would devote half as much time to reading or otherwise developing their talents as they do to their self-abasement they would become conspicuous and honorable representatives of labor and respected citizens, instead of degenerating into common "tramps"—slaves to dissipation and without a competence in their old age.

Labor has many advantages of literary and art entertainment unknown to our ancestors. The Apollo Club concerts given in Chicago at a low price for the especial benefit of workingmen are a notable example; and the large and appreciative audiences at these concerts must have convinced the club managers of the wisdom of their benevolence. All over the land libraries and lyceums have been constructed that attest the growth of that liberal spirit which recognizes the arts and sciences as the common possession of all rather than of any class.

I believe that these libraries, concerts and other friendly overtures of capital to labor, together with economic conferences and debates where representatives of both classes can meet on an equality for the discussion of questions of common concern, do more to bring about a solution of the labor problem than all the theories of those apostles of discontent who recognize labor and capital as two contesting and irreconcilable elements.

Labor organizations have nobly provided for their sick and aged. Now let them establish reading rooms—places of rest and recreation—that shall be attractive to the tired worker and build up character, which the saloon destroys.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BACK-CAPPING.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

FEW people there are in any walk of life who are not given to back-biting, or personal gossiping, or back-capping to a more or less extent; but the printing fraternity as back-cappers, it may be safely asserted, as a class have no equals in the success and elaboration of criticism. This may not be altogether through malice, but from constitutional reasons, engendered by the peculiarities of a calling unnatural in the extreme in every particular. To illustrate this it is but necessary to say that the business in its unnatural components unfits the follower for pleasant feelings and happy intercourse by the isolation which is part and parcel of a life literally transposed. Man sleeping in the daytime, working at night, forced to associate with none but members of his own class and calling, selfishness and cynicism force themselves upon the unwilling victim.

Regretfully it is found necessary to make this acknowledgement, but the truth must and shall prevail, and it were better to come from ourselves than from others. Man meeting crosses in every path of life cannot but look on the dark side of the picture of his existence, thus being in no condition to be in a happy frame of mind or to meet things in a pleasant way.

How much more unfitted for gayeties is the printer! No pen on earth can express the disagreeable features attending his calling—insomnia, worry, overwork, no work, heat, cold, petty animosities, dismissals, withdrawals, early hours, late hours, fat, no fat, are but a few of the realities of the printing business. Every man serving an apprenticeship feels and must know, if he has any intelligence at all, that he is a thorough printer, and naturally finds fault with the way some foremen partially execute the internal workings of an office.

It must be admitted that foremen are the prime cause of the major portion of the complaint, or back-capping, emanating from the rank and file of union men. Taken from the rank and file themselves, complaint is often given rise to by their acting so strikingly opposite to the manner in which they formerly worked and agitated. With some people it seems to be the ambition of life to attain a hump-backed rule, and once secured it is served like the horse in the well-known inch and ell fable. This would create disgust and contempt in the minds of disinterested parties, leaving alone those whom it affects.

One of the principal grounds of organization is to encourage honor and morality, and it would seem that when one of the members, in whatever position, so far forgets himself as to encourage a degree of favoritism, he should be debarred from membership, for he thereby tacitly agrees that he is opposed to, and tramples upon that which he has obligated himself to maintain, and violating his obligation he should be admonished. This is certainly a consistent view to take of the question—do that which you expect others to do unto you; and if it is desired to maintain honor and morality among the fraternity and have people on the outside to respect the individuals and the fraternity, we must respect each other first; and there certainly can never exist respect for ourselves and each other so long as any of our members are forced (and that by their friends!) to humble themselves and smother dignity and honor by bending to the arbitrary will of an egotistical foreman.

I have nothing in general against foremen. There are men in every walk of life meeting successes who rise above themselves. There is nothing more contemptible to men of common intelligence. Some foremen seem to think they are the only individuals in creation capable of filling the position they occupy. If they had common sense they would know that a whole cartload of them might die and still the newspapers and job offices would continue to run; and they would know also that their actions fill the average compositor with extreme disgust and cannot but engender back-capping, the subjects being both the foreman and his pets.

If we are to work peaceably and maintain that respect which is due us, we must denounce favoritism, and legislate it out of existence, and it will then be an assured fact that back-capping will cease, for, as all well know, by eliminating this grievance, much ill-feeling will be done away with.



HOMELESS.

Reproduced from wood cut, by PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY, 67 Park Place, New York City.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A RARA AVIS.

BY "RED INK."

MR. LEONIDAS CAPCASE was the owner of a well-regulated printing office not a hundred miles from where I write, and had the reputation of being a thoroughly conscientious and capable workman. His place was well filled with material, and he was known to be a hard-working man himself; but, although there was no one who could say he was Mr. Capcase's creditor, yet it was remarked that his days of recreation were few and far between. To use a vulgar expression, his nose was always on the grindstone; and still he did not appear to accumulate wealth. On the present occasion he was sitting at his desk, alone, one Saturday afternoon—his employes taking the benefit of the half-holiday—and looking sufficiently disconsolate, with a sheet covered with figures lying before him, which he was wearily checking over, and making comments thereon as he did so, in the following fashion:

"It beats me how they figure! This paper, I know, was quoted me at a rock bottom rate, and I have only added ten per cent to it, which barely allows anything over the cost of cutting and handling. Then I put in the composition at the lowest possible notch above cost. The presswork, too, allowing proper time to fetch those cuts up properly, with first-class ink, would leave a very small margin; and I've only put ten per cent on the binding. Yet this makes the sixth job I've tendered on and got left. Some folks have a queer idea of business, seems to me. Looks as if guessing was the principal part of their calculations, and that they had a blind confidence that things would come right at the end of the year. There would be some consolation in seeing them brought up with a round turn by irate creditors, if there wasn't always some other blame fool ready to step into their shoes and methods."

The cause of his mournful lucubrations was a rejected tender for a catalogue of sausage casings for Hickenhopper & Lobscouse, who, moreover, while exacting the highest market price for their goods by means of a combination with their rivals, made a practice of getting estimates for every lot of printing they used, from the half dozen offices in the place. The tender in question was secured by Messrs. Cuthroat & Graball, who, while always causing astonishment among their brother printers by the lowness of their figures on tendered work, were known to tax other customers pretty steeply for the confidence reposed in them as to the fairness of their prices.

It was a very warm day, and Mr. Capcase's head nodded as he ended his soliloquy. At this moment he was greeted by a pleasant voice at his side. The owner passed the time of day, and Mr. Capcase noted a burly roll under the visitor's arm.

"Another tender!" he inwardly groaned, while he somewhat hypocritically asked the man in a courteous manner what was his will.

"I have a price list here," he responded with a smile, "which I have brought you. You will notice it is a

sizable affair—some two hundred pages—and we want five thousand copies."

"Very well," replied Mr. Capcase, getting a crick in his neck in his effort to suppress a yawn. "If you will kindly leave it, I will go over it carefully and give you my lowest figures. It will take a couple of hours to get quotations from the stationer's for the paper, and to work out the rest of the cost."

"No, no!" said the gentleman in a hearty way. "I intend you to print it, and haven't any doubt but that you will charge only what is fair. Put in good stock and use your own judgment in getting up a tasty piece of work. I will give you a cheque for the amount as soon as the job is finished."

So saying, he departed, leaving Capcase in a state of profound bewilderment. The cost of the work would be considerable, and he was stunned by the fact that it had been given him to do with a chance to make a fair profit, instead of having to be content with a price that would barely pay the wages of his hands—a not unusual case. Not but what he appreciated the action, and thought that that was as it should be, but such cases of generous dealing were oh, so rare! He was reaching for the order book in which to record it, when a fly lit on his nose, and in making a vicious jab at it he awoke, to find that he had upset the ink-bottle and that his pleasant little experience with the new customer was but a dream.

"Thought it was too good to be true," grumbled Mr. Capcase, as he reached for his hat to go home. "If it had been an invitation to tender on a thousand billheads for old Sugarsand, the grocer, it would have seemed more natural."

PRINTERS' EPITAPHS.

One of the oldest epitaphs upon a printer, says the Manchester (England) *Times*, is that inscribed upon a monument erected in St. Mary's Church, Datchet, to Christopher Barker, at one time printer to Queen Elizabeth. It runs as follows:

"Here Barker lies, once printer to the Crown,
Whose works of art acquired a great renown;
Time saw his worth, and spread around his fame,
That future printers might imprint his name.
But when his strength could work the press no more,
And his last sheets were folded into store,
Pure faith, with hope (the greatest treasures given),
Opened their gates and bade him pass to heaven."

In a different strain is the next epitaph we shall quote. It purports to be written by the defunct himself, but whoever wrote it showed a pretty turn for making a merry quip of a serious topic. No better idea of death being a release from cares and troubles could be conveyed than in the following lines:

"No more shall copy bad perplex my brain;
No more shall type's small face my eyeballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me troubles
By errors, transpositions, outs and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out or driving in;
The stubborn pressman's brow I now may scoff,
Revised, corrected, and finally worked off."

Here is a curt complaint:

"Weary of distributing pye,
Pressed out of life, I now must die.
I've cut my stick, my fount is sped,
My case is empty, as in life my head.
In fact, my last impression is—I'm dead."



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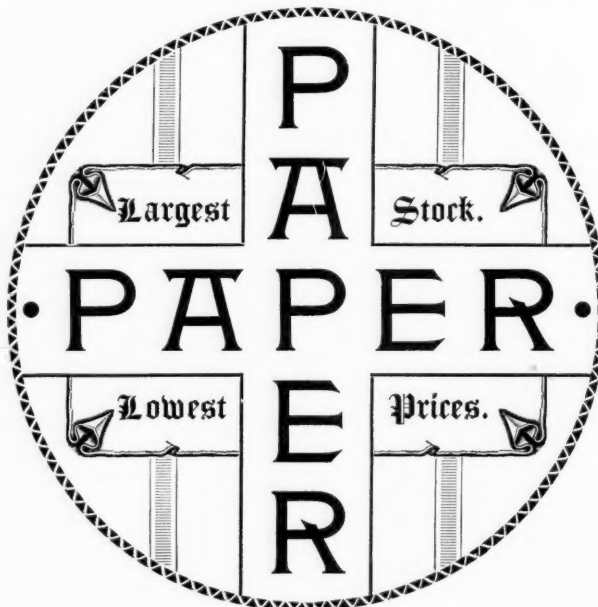
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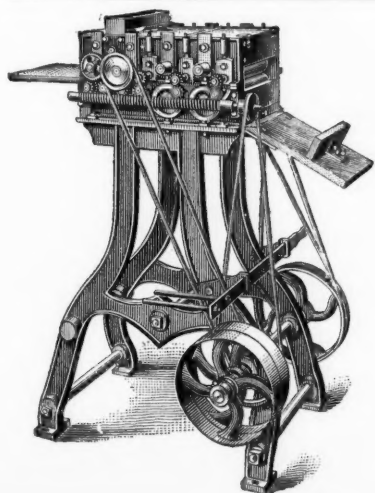
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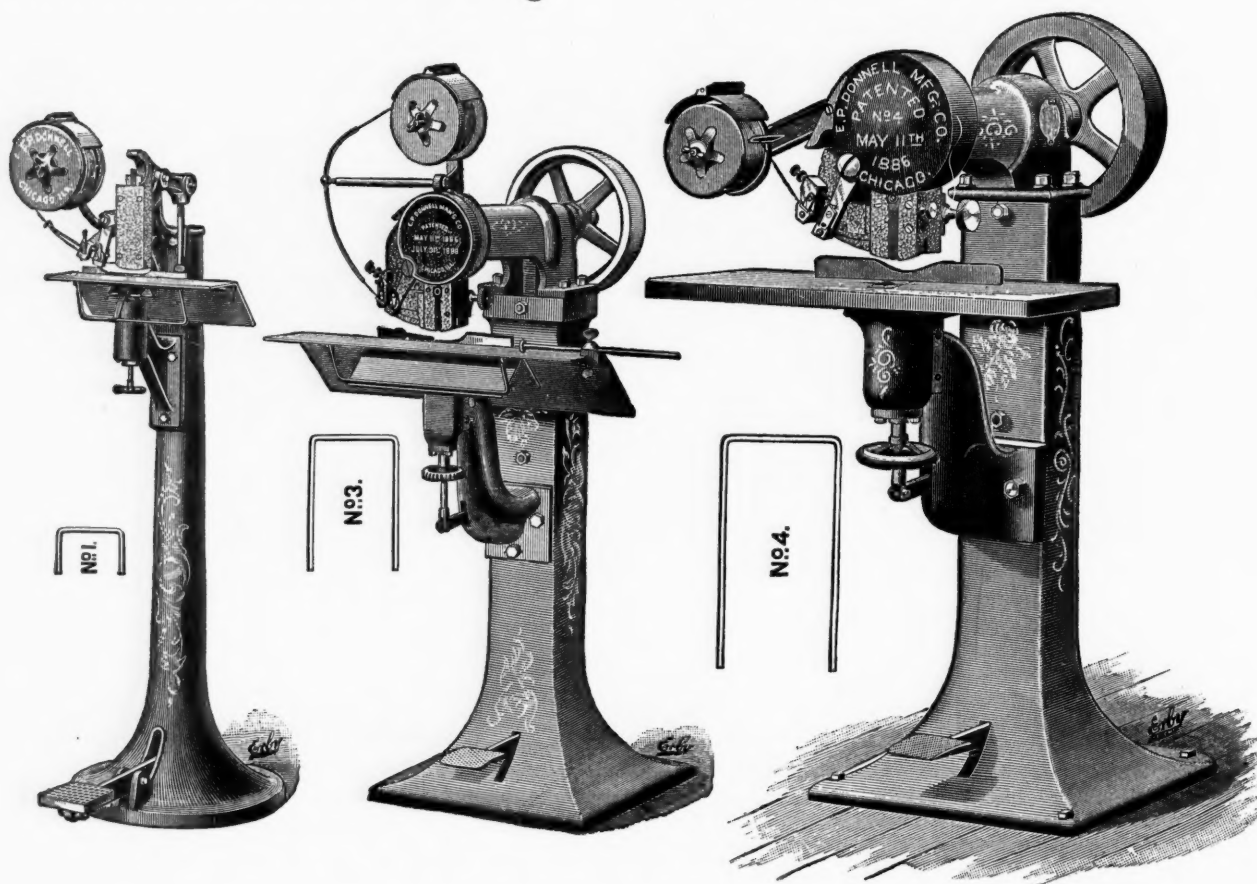
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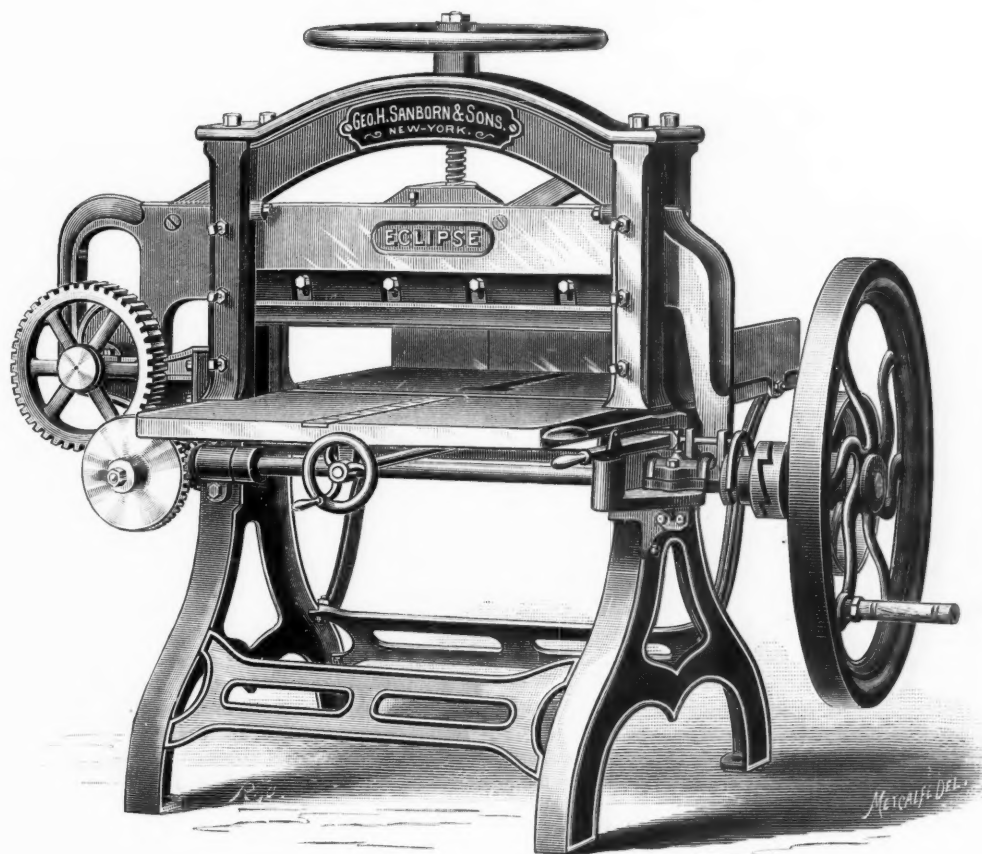
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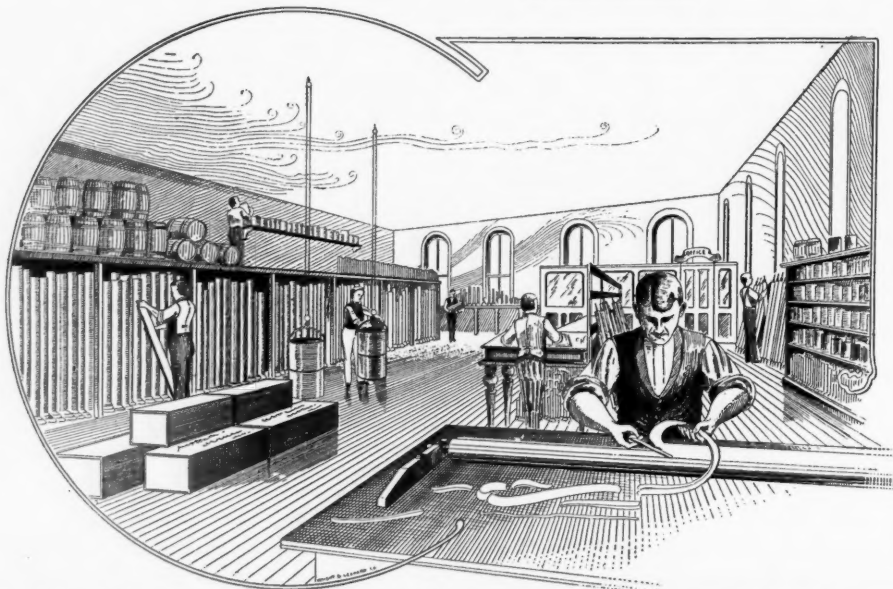
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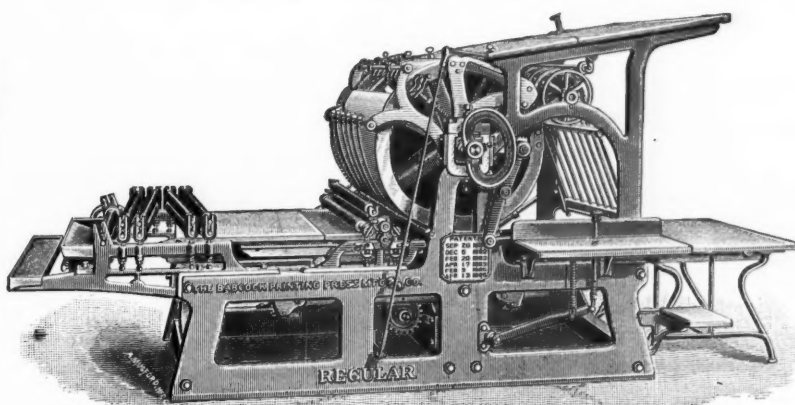
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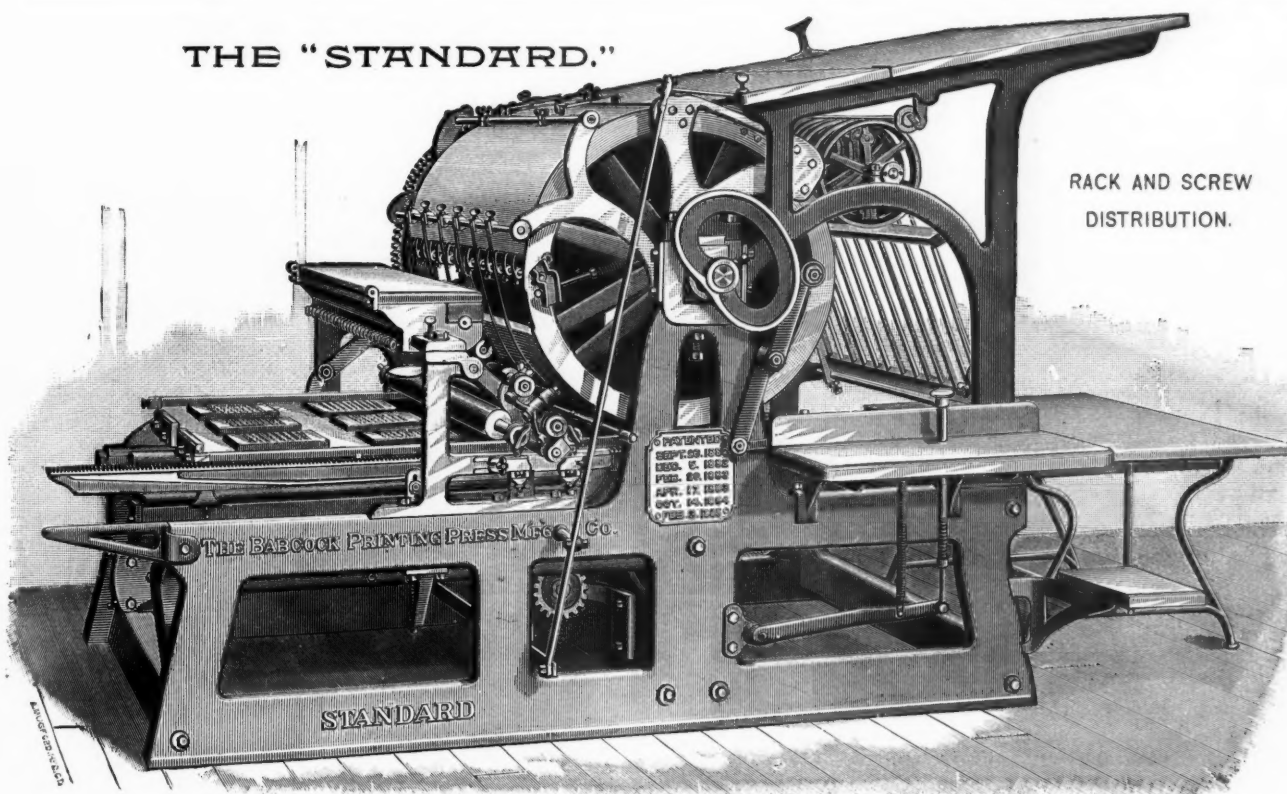
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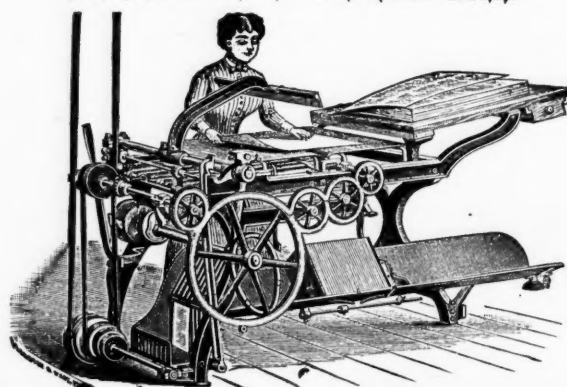
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STARTING IN BUSINESS.

UNDER this heading, Mr. Roderic C. Penfield, in the May issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, gives some valuable advice to those contemplating engaging in the printing business as employers. Some of the points touched upon we desire to emphasize, and to present a slightly different phase of the matter to our readers.

The journeyman printer who starts in business nowadays with small capital, and smaller experience as a business man, is not only running a serious risk himself of ultimate disaster, but, in his efforts to secure patronage, he usually cuts rates, and alike jeopardizes the well-being of employers and of employes in the printing trade.

The motives that prompt a printer to this step are sometimes of a character that foretell failure. Business may be a little dull, and, being out of a situation, our friend may think to put his savings to account and be his own master. He can get credit, he knows, and, though trade is dull, he can cut prices a little till he gets a patronage—his own time will go in for nothing—and when he turns the stream of trade his way by a little ditch cut in living prices, he will get even on other work if customers insist on his old prices being adhered to. Any attempt to dissuade him from the undertaking is looked upon with suspicion. The prospect is so pleasant and the path so plain, that none but the jealous-minded can see aught but success in it.

The clouds gather quickly when he is fairly launched, however; his estimates on work are so low that he gets some trade; but he is merely turning his money over. Needless is it to inquire into the gradations of his embarrassment and final failure, with desperate cutting of rates to get a little ready money to stave off the evil day. All is of no avail, and the sometime master printer goes back gladly to the case as a jour, with his savings gone, but with a mind free from all strain and vexation, little recking how much he has helped to demoralize rates, and that he has injured both himself and his fellows none the less seriously because indirectly.

We know of a job printer, and there are others like him, who had a printing outfit at his home, and after his work was finished for the day would run off orders at his private establishment. *He succeeded*, and has a good job office at the present time, turning out neat and tasteful work. But he cut prices, and it cannot be denied that as a union man he took a one-sided view of the question of his obligation to his fellow-workmen—he belonged to the union, but he was not union in principle. This way of starting in business is not to be commended, for the method of it is demoralizing in all its features.

If a journeyman printer contemplates starting in business for himself, he should make a careful canvass of the state of trade. If it is necessary for him to cut rates to secure a patronage, he will do well to abandon the project, but if the state of trade warrants it and his acquaintance is such as will secure him profitable custom, if he has push and business sagacity, we would say "Go on and prosper."

A VEXED PROBLEM.

THE question of the employment of women in the arts, professions and trades has long engaged the attention of political economists and essayists on the rights of women, and although frequently allowed to lapse into quiescence is revived time and again as incidents occur which strengthen or weaken the positions held by the controversialists. The action of the Sydney (New South Wales) union in refusing to admit women to its membership is in striking contrast to the liberal policy pursued by the International Typographical Union. The views held in Australia by the majority of unionists in the printing trade are exemplified by the following resolution of the New South Wales Typographical Association :

The question of female labor is one of much importance. While some societies have enjoyed immunity from this evil, others have had, and some still have, the matter seriously before them. Female labor means nothing more than *cheap labor*, and all societies are enjoined to look upon it in this light, and set their faces steadily against it. With the experience of societies in whose districts female compositors have been introduced — notably New Zealand and Western Australia — for their guide, societies will plainly see that it would be highly detrimental to their welfare to recognize female labor in any way, and the council's advice lies most decisively in this direction.

The American printer puts himself on record against this form of exclusiveness, feeling that if women find it expedient to learn typesetting it is better to have them in the union and working for the scale than arrayed against it in non-union employment.

THE MAY-DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

FOR the past twenty-five years the workingmen of America have been vigorously agitating the desirability of a reduction in the hours of labor; and while some trades and occupations in sections of the country have accomplished their desires in this respect, and many others have secured gratifying concessions in the same direction, still the great body of wage-earners are laboring under the same conditions today that have prevailed during the greater portion of the present century. The reasons of this success or partial success in some cases, and of absolute failure in a greater number of instances, must now be apparent to every well-informed mechanic. In a business where the employment of a large amount of capital for the accumulation of necessary material and the purchase of costly machinery is a requisite consideration, and where unlimited competition is practically open and invited from like establishments in any part of the country, there we will find the greatest obstacles to any innovation that will make a readjustment in the estimates of the cost of production necessary, and where the question naturally assumes far greater importance than would be the case where such conditions did not present themselves.

Since the beginning of this agitation, no class of people have been more actively identified with the movement, nor been more eager for its accomplishment,

than the printers; and yet it would be difficult to discover another trade that has made so little progress in the direction of a realization of their aims. Is it not a fact that the obstacles referred to obtrude themselves to a greater extent in the printing business than they do in almost any other occupation that can be held up for a comparison? We fail to see that these obstacles are of so intricate a nature that they cannot be overcome if the proper spirit governs and rational methods are employed. It is generally conceded that every tendency of the day points to a reduction of the working hours as a certainty, and that its final introduction is but a question of time in any event. This being the case, would it not be the part of wisdom for all concerned to come together and put the measure into effect with as little friction as possible, and so gradually that its effect upon business calculations would scarcely be perceptible.

The opinion is general among workingmen and students of social economy, that a readjustment of the hours of labor is essentially necessary and entirely feasible. This conclusion they base largely upon the universal introduction of labor-saving machinery, and, so far as this country is concerned, on the enormous immigration of foreign labor annually flowing to our shores. The first day of May appears to have been tacitly agreed upon as the proper time when a display in favor of this movement should be indulged in. In the past these demonstrations have consisted chiefly of parades and brass bands, speech-making and banner-flying, with an occasional strike here and there as an enlivening concomitant to the proceedings.

As to the utility of the methods employed on these occasions, there is undoubtedly much room for a difference of opinion as to their efficacy. While a resort to force or violence of any description cannot be countenanced, it must still be admitted that the brass-band style of argument has lost much of its former force as a conclusive persuasion for the advancement of social or other reforms. A brass band or two, followed by a scattering procession made up of a comparative handful of the workingmen of any particular locality, while it may be very edifying to those who take part in it, and to the children and unthinking portion of the community who witness it, we yet must realize that the display lacks every element of argument calculated to impress those of an opposite interest with the necessity of compliance in the demands set forth. Parades are at best but a relic of a barbarous or semi-civilized condition of society, when a show of numbers and a display of force were the only alternatives of the common people, when they desired to secure the consent of the controlling powers to needed reforms. We claim to live in an age of reason, and if we desire to accomplish any great reform we must adopt methods that are based in principle upon equity and reason.

Many of the oratorical displays perpetrated at these May-day demonstrations are entirely beneath the dignity and intelligence of the American workman. To

seriously engage in a discussion where the sole topic is in reference to the tyranny of capital, is a useless waste of time. We all know that capital is tyrannical by necessity and sensitive by nature. It follows that it will fight shy of avenues where the probabilities of profitable employment are not reasonably transparent. A fool with an abundance of money is not necessarily a capitalist. It requires some stability of character and sanity of purpose to warrant the title.

It would appear that a reduction of the hours of labor would be highly beneficial to the working classes. But how to bring this about without possible disorder to the business and manufacturing interests of the country is a problem as yet unsolved. Moderation and a spirit of fairness on the part of the representatives of opposing interests would no doubt remove much of the antagonism now existing, and go far to pave the way for an amicable settlement of this question. We must remember that the industrial shield has two sides in common with all other subjects, and that any material advantage secured by one interest wholly at the expense of another may prove in the long run of more injury than benefit to all concerned.

ADVERTISING IN TRADE JOURNALS.

"**K**NOWLEDGE is of two kinds," said the Great Lexicographer. "We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it." When a trade journal of indifferent mechanical execution has been read, it usually meets with the fate of the daily paper: is thrown aside and forgotten. But when it is an artistic and beautiful specimen of typography, when its pages teem with information on the trade to which it pertains, then it is referred to again and again by the happy possessor, and its beauties are eagerly pointed out to admiring friends. Its accumulating numbers are carefully preserved as a veritable encyclopedia, and the patrons of its advertising pages feel that those in need of their wares—to paraphrase the gruff old doctor—know where to get information about them.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

EVERY indication warrants the belief that the coming convention of the International Typographical Union will be a memorable one in many respects. The convention will be composed of an exceptionally large number of men who have seen like service before; its officers are men of experience and acknowledged ability; the principal measures that will engage its attention have long been widely discussed, while financially the union is in better shape now than ever before. All things considered, we see little occasion to fear that the results will be in any way a disappointment. The historic associations which cluster so thickly around this year's convention city, and by which the delegates will find themselves confronted on every hand, will no doubt have a stimulating effect upon their ambitions and their energies.

AN IMPOSITION.

NUMEROUS complaints come from the stationery and printing trades against the government printing return envelopes, and our sympathy is with them, though the argument has been made that the desire to facilitate the work of the postal department is the only cause of the government's interference. That the accommodation of the public and the improvement of the public service are paramount to any particular industry must be admitted; but until it has been shown that efforts have been made by the postoffice authorities to seek a remedy for the carelessness of the individual citizen in other directions than forcing the printing and stationery trades to bear the burden, the outcry against this evil will continue.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

THE advantages of conforming our taste, or, rather, educating ourselves to tolerate radical departures from what we have always been taught to consider fundamental rules of punctuation and syllabication, have at different times been enlarged upon. The contributed article "About Spacing," on another page, though containing suggestions offered at various times in the past, will doubtless strike many of our readers as entirely novel. The distaste to putting the idea in practice would possibly be overcome in printing offices, where the mechanical advantages would win for it much sympathy, but the public takes as unkindly to innovations in this respect as to the agitation for spelling reform. If the system of dividing words, as outlined, were at any time adopted, the advantages in accelerated speed to some of the typesetting machines, as well as in hand composition, would be of marked importance.

OUR COLORED INSERT.

A SUGGESTION to typefounders is embodied in the colored insert sheet which appears in this number, and if any wish to adopt it the opportunity is open. The floral design in borders and ornamentation is becoming the popular craze, and it is not improbable that a production in type metal, arranged so as to be easily set up by the compositor, after the style presented, would have a large sale and meet with approval. Whether the making of dies and matrices and the casting of the fonts would entail too large an expense to justify adopting the suggestion is a matter to be decided by the typefounders themselves. The design is by Mr. Will Bradley, of Chicago, an artist whose work appears in many of the best publications in the country.

THE following unsolicited commendation is from the Hon. Theodore L. De Land, of the Board of Examiners of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "I have read the article on shorthand, No. II, by La Moille—I did not see No. I—and I must say that it is good. The symbols are cut with precision; they are arranged with much judgment; and if it is your intention to reprint it in a book, I predict for it success."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SHORTHAND GUIDE.

A COMPLETE TEXT-BOOK FOR SELF-INSTRUCTION AND SCHOOL USE.

NO. V.—BY T. G. LA MOILLE.

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WHERE reference is made to sections of the Complete Guide, those sections must be studied thoroughly first of all. The principles must be acquired, the forms of letters and words imprinted on the memory, and all exercises so mastered that every letter or word can be instantly read or written without hesitation. The exercises are divided into paragraphs for class use. No wrong outlines will be given. No word will be given until the principles telling its correct form have been given.

- V.—1. Write all the unshaded straight consonants.
 2. Write all the shaded straight consonants.
 3. Write all the unshaded curved consonants.
 4. Write all the shaded curved consonants.
 5. Write each straight consonant with each straight consonant.
 6. Write each straight consonant with every curved consonant.

Time, 4½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand, etc.

To some extent, the character *V* will be used for *ür*, *ër*, and *ir*, in such words as *surge*, *service* and *fir*.

VOWEL AND DIPHTHONG WRITING EXERCISES.

COMPLETE GUIDE, § 30-38.

- I.—1. *ä*, *ī*, *ē*, *ō*, *ōō*, *ū*, *ür*.
 2. *ä*, *ī*, *ē*, *ō*, *ōō*, *ū*, *aw*, *oy*, *ow*.
 3. *ä-ī*, *ä-ē*, *ä-ō*, *ä-ä*, *ä-aw*, *ä-ōō*, *ä-ū*, *ä-oy*, *ä-ow*.
 4. *ä-ī*, *ä-ē*, *ä-ō*, *ä-ä*, *ä-ōō*, *ä-ū*, *ä-ür*, *ä-aw*, *ä-oy*, *ä-ow*.
 5. *ī-ä*, *ī-ē*, *ī-ō*, *ī-ī*, *ī-aw*, *ī-ōō*, *ī-ū*, *ī-oy*, *ī-ow*, *ī-ō*, *ī-ä*.
 6. *ī-ä*, *ī-ē*, *ī-ī*, *ī-ō*, *ī-ōō*, *ī-ür*, *ī-ū*, *ī-ow*, *ī-aw*, *ī-oy*.
 7. *ē-ä*, *ē-ē*, *ē-ī*, *ē-ōō*, *ē-ō*, *ē-ū*, *ē-ow*, *ē-aw*, *ē-oy*.
 8. *ē-ä*, *ē-ē*, *ē-ī*, *ē-ō*, *ē-ōō*, *ē-ū*, *ē-ür*, *ē-aw*, *ē-oy*, *ē-ow*.
 9. *ō-ä*, *ō-ä*, *ō-ē*, *ō-ī*, *ō-ū*, *ō-ōō*, *ō-ow*, *ō-oy*, *ō-aw*.
 10. *ō-ä*, *ō-ō*, *ō-ē*, *ō-ī*, *ō-ū*, *ō-ow*, *ō-ōō*, *ō-oy*, *ō-aw*, *ō-ür*.
 11. *ōō-ä*, *ōō-ō*, *ōō-ī*, *ōō-ē*, *ōō-aw*, *ōō-ū*, *ōō-ow*, *ōō-ōō*, *ōō-oy*, *ōō-ō*, *ōō-ē*, *ōō-ä*, *ōō-ī*, *ōō-ū*.
 12. *ōō-ō*, *ōō-ä*, *ōō-ī*, *ōō-ē*, *ōō-ū*, *ōō-ür*, *ōō-ōō*, *ōō-aw*, *ōō-ow*, *ōō-oy*, *ōō-ō*, *ōō-ē*, *ōō-ä*, *ōō-ī*, *ōō-ū*.
 13. *ū-ī*, *ū-ä*, *ū-ē*, *ū-ō*, *ū-ū*, *ū-aw*, *ū-ow*, *ū-ōō*, *ū-oy*.
 14. *ū-ä*, *ū-ē*, *ū-ī*, *ū-ō*, *ū-ōō*, *ū-ür*, *ū-ū*, *ū-aw*, *ū-oy*, *ū-ow*.

Time, 4½ minutes. Write, read, write back into longhand.

- II.—1. *aw-ä*, *aw-ī*, *aw-ē*, *aw-ō*, *aw-ū*, *aw-ōō*, *aw-aw*, *aw-oy*, *aw-ow*.
 2. *aw-ä*, *aw-ī*, *aw-ō*, *aw-ē*, *aw-ū*, *aw-ōō*, *aw-ür*.
 3. *oy-oy*, *oy-ow*, *oy-aw*, *oy-ē*, *oy-ī*, *oy-ä*, *oy-ō*, *oy-ū*, *oy-ōō*.
 4. *oy-ō*, *oy-ä*, *oy-ī*, *oy-ē*, *oy-ū*, *oy-ür*, *oy-ōō*.
 5. *ow-oy*, *ow-aw*, *ow-ow*, *ow-ē*, *ow-ä*, *ow-ī*, *ow-ō*, *ow-ōō*, *ow-ū*.
 6. *ow-ī*, *ow-ä*, *ow-ä*, *ow-ō*, *ow-ē*, *ow-ū*, *ow-ür*, *ow-ōō*.

Time, 1½ minutes. Write, read, write in longhand, rewrite in shorthand, etc.

III.—1. *ī-ä*, *ī-ō*, *ī-ī*, *ī-ē*, *ī-ōō*, *ī-ū*.2. *ä-ē*, *ä-ō*, *ä-ī*, *ä-ū*, *ä-ōō*, *ä-ä*.3. *ē-ō*, *ē-ē*, *ē-ī*, *ē-ōō*, *ē-ä*, *ē-ū*.4. *ō-ē*, *ō-ō*, *ō-ä*, *ō-ī*, *ō-ōō*, *ō-ū*.5. *ū-ä*, *ū-ī*, *ū-ē*, *ū-ō*, *ū-ōō*, *ū-ū*.6. *ōō-ī*, *ōō-ē*, *ōō-ä*, *ōō-ō*, *ōō-ū*, *ōō-ōō*.7. *ür-ä*, *ür-ī*, *ür-ē*, *ür-ō*, *ür-ōō*, *ür-ū*.

Time, 1½ minutes. Write, read, rewrite in longhand, and repeat several times.

IV.—1. Write each of the *long* vowels and diphthongs *before* all the *straight* consonants.2. Write each of the *short* vowels and *V* *ür* *after* all the *curved* consonants.

Time, 3 minutes. Write, read, write in longhand, and repeat until written and read without hesitation.

V.—1. Write each of the *short* vowels *after* all the *straight* consonants.2. Write each of the *long* vowels and diphthongs *before* all the *curved* consonants.

Time, 3½ minutes. Write, read, rewrite, reread, etc.

57. *A long vowel between two consonants*.—By the second method, if a long vowel, or a diphthong, comes between two consonants, it is written after the first of these two consonants; as, *died*, *babe*, *tomb*.

The vowels, or diphthongs, written after the first consonant, when coming between two consonants, are: *ä*, *ī*, *ē*, *ō*, *ōō*, *ū*, *aw*, *oy*, and *ow*.

58. *A short vowel between two consonants*.—By the second method, if a short vowel comes between two consonants, it is written before the second consonant; as, *death*, *bab*, *tub*. The vowels written

before the second consonant, when coming between two consonants, are: *ä*, *ī*, *ē*, *ō*, *ōō* and *ū*.

59. *Two vowels between two consonants*.—By the second method, when two vowels, or diphthongs, occur between two consonants the first vowel, or diphthong, is written near the first consonant, and the second vowel, or diphthong, is written near the second consonant; as, *poem*, *poesy*; except in the following:

60. *Exception*, when it may be more convenient to write both of the vowels, or diphthongs, by one consonant; as, *towel*, *jewel*.




61. *Two vowels before, or after, a single consonant*.—By the second method, when a single consonant is preceded, or followed, by two vowels, or by a vowel and a diphthong, the vowel, or diphthong, which is pronounced nearest the consonant is written nearest to the consonant; as, *idea*, *Ohio*, *iota*.




62. *Two or more vowels together*.—When two or more vowels come together it is often most convenient to write them by the first method; as, *poem*, *idea*, *Ohio*, *iota*.

REPORTING RULES OF POSITION.

63. These rules may, for the present, be passed over, except by those who desire to become fast reporters.

They are inserted here for the convenience of those students who wish from the first to acquire and practice the reporting style. Other students who desire shorthand for many purposes where legibility, consistent with a fair rate of speed, is sought, can use the literary style to the best advantage, and save memorizing more rules and many "skeletons" of words. Use these reporting style principles from now on if you wish. You will find, however, that a thorough mastery of the literary style will be sufficient for many occasions which require the reporting style of some other systems of shorthand. Our literary style is rather rapid, and it is easily read. There is little difficulty experienced in changing from our literary style's one position and almost full vocalization to our reporting style's three positions and rare insertion of vowels.




64. In the reporting style, the position of the consonant outline, or skeleton, is determined by the word's chiefly accented vowel or diphthong. Vowels or diphthongs are seldom, if ever, inserted; as,  cap,  it,  knock.







65. Ruled paper is used. In using unruled paper, the second position is considered on the line, and the first and third positions may be indicated by three or more dots used to represent the line. Dots are used because a straight line written in might be mistaken for a — k, or a double-k ——. In print, small figures called "superiors," indicate reporting positions; as, a¹,  pa,  bow³,  k.






THE REPORTING FIRST POSITION.

66. If the *chiefly accented vowel*, or *diphthong*, in the word is one of the following long sounds, given in § 67, that word's consonant or consonants are written in the first reporting position.

67. The *first* reporting position is indicated by the following vowels and diphthongs:

 a,  i,  e, — o, = oo, and < u.




68. The *first* reporting position for the *long vowels* and *diphthongs*, given in the preceding section, and for *all horizontal consonants*, is the height of a | t stroke above the line of writing; as,  gay;  nigh;  knee;  oak;  goo;  mew.




69. The *first* reporting position for *all perpendicular*, or *inclined, consonants* is half the height of a | t stroke above the line of writing; as,  pay;  bee;  show;  woo;  Jew.







THE REPORTING SECOND POSITION.

70. If the *chiefly accented vowel*, or *diphthong*, in the word is a short sound, as given in § 71, that word's consonant, or consonants, are written in the second reporting position.




71. The *second* reporting position is indicated by the following vowels and diphthongs:








 a,  i,  e, — o, = oo, u u, and v u.





72. The *second* reporting position for *all short vowels* and *diphthongs* and *all consonants* is on the line of writing; as,  dash;  Nellie;  or

 bah;  or  mush;  cur;  burr;  lush.

THE REPORTING THIRD POSITION.

73. If the *chiefly accented diphthong* in the word is  aw,  oy, or  ow, that word's *consonant* or *consonants* are written in the third reporting position.

74. The *third* reporting position for the *three diphthongs*,  aw,  oy, and  ow, and for *all horizontal consonants*, is just below the line of writing:  gnaw;  coy;  gow;  mow.

75. The *third* reporting position for *all perpendicular*, or *inclined, consonants* is through the line of writing; as,  jaw;  toy;  bough;  chow-chow.



EXCEPTIONS IN REPORTING POSITIONS.


76. Some words and phrases have their natural reporting positions varied, all of which will be fully explained, in connection with the entire reporting style, in a later portion of this work. These exceptions are made for the following reasons:


- (a) To avoid confusing similar outlines;
- (b) To afford more word-signs and contractions;
- (c) To provide more convenient phrase-joinings.

OMITTING VOWELS.

77. To obtain speed, numerous vowels are omitted. Do not carry too far the omission of vowels, or the result will be illegibility. Some writers safely leave out more vowels than others can omit. Each writer must, to some extent, decide for himself how many vowels not to write. It is absolutely necessary to know all about the vowels in order to omit them. The following rules must be heeded:

78. *Few Consonants*.—The less consonants in a word the more it needs to be vocalized, because words containing a few consonants are the most common, and the less consonants there are in the word the more the chance of the word having a "consonant outline" similar to that of many words; as,  chay might stand for the consonant sound of numerous words, while  r-r-ray would be easily selected as the outline for some word like "Aurora."



79. *Several Consonants*.—The more consonants in a word the less it needs to be vocalized; as,  f-m-lay, family.

80. *Self-explained Outlines*.—Many words almost spell themselves by something of a resemblance between letters and sounds; as,  lay-d-lay-k, lady-like.

81. *Aided by Context*.—The context aids materially in deciphering unvocalized shorthand. The sense of the passage, the grammatical relations, and shades of meaning assist the translation into longhand or speech.

IMPORTANCE OF VOWELS.

82. The following scale of the importance of vowels for legibility is useful in determining the degrees of omission of vowels and diphthongs:

- (a) 1st. Omit medial and unaccented vowels; as,  dying,  enemy.

(b) 2d. Omit initial and final vowels; as, vowel.

(c) 3d. Omit diphthongs; as, bowel, toil.

(d) 4th. Omit accented vowels; as, enemy, Johnnie, team, cow.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

58. By the second method, how is a short vowel written between two consonants? In such a case what vowels are written? 59. By the second method, how are two vowels, or diphthongs, written? 60. Is there any exception to writing the first and second vowel, or diphthong, near the first and second consonants? If so, when? And why? 61. By the second method, how are two vowels before, or after, a single consonant written? 62. Which is often the most convenient method of writing two or more vowels which come together? 63. What may the student now do? 64. In the reporting style, how is the position of the consonant outline determined? Are vowels, or diphthongs, frequently inserted in the reporting style? 65. In the reporting style, should ruled paper be used? If unruled paper is used, how are the three reporting positions indicated? Why are the three, or more, dots used? How are the three positions indicated in print? 66. How is the first position determined? 67. What vowels and diphthongs indicate the first reporting position? 68. What is the first reporting position for the long vowels and diphthongs? What for all horizontal consonants? 69. What is the first reporting position for all perpendicular, or inclined, consonants? 70. What determines the second reporting position? 71. What vowels and diphthongs indicate the second reporting position? 72. What is the second reporting position for all short vowels and diphthongs? What for all consonants? 73. What determines the third reporting position? 74. What is the third reporting position for three diphthongs? Please name those three diphthongs? What is the third reporting position for all horizontal consonants? 75. What is the third reporting position for all perpendicular, or inclined, consonants? 76. Are reporting positions of some words and phrases ever varied? Why? 77. Why are many vowels omitted? What must not be done? What must be known? Why? 78. Why must a word with a few consonants be more vocalized than a word with several consonants? 79. If a word contains numerous consonants, does it need to be vocalized as much as a word containing a few consonants? 80. How do some words aid in translating their outlines? 81. How does the context assist the deciphering of the shorthand? 82. Give the order of rules of importance of vowels in omitting vowels and diphthongs.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A GLIMPSE AT THE PRINTERS' HOME.

BY J. D. VAUGHAN.

THE Childs-Drexel Home for union printers, now being erected at Colorado Springs, will be an imposing structure when completed. The plan is renaissance in architectural style, the elevation showing a pleasing and harmonious combination design. The interior is arranged with a view of adopting the latest modern sanitary advantages. The structure, completed, will commend itself favorably to all interested in institutions projected for sanitarium purposes. Located in the center of the northwest twenty acres of the tract donated, the building faces Pike's Peak, one of the monarchs of the Rocky range. Distant only a mile from one of the most noted health resorts on the continent, broad avenues reach and intersect the grounds,

affording easy access to this little gem in an Arcadian valley.

In scenic surroundings, the Home is the center of a vast panorama. Situated on a commanding eminence, aided by the pure atmosphere and cerulean skies, the range of vision is almost boundless. The kaleidoscopic views presented at different points of the compass are as distinct and different as are the cardinal points. Here nature appears to have finished her labor and rests to gaze upon her varied efforts of handiwork. The beautiful, the sublime, the grand and awe-inspiring meet the eye in every direction.

With each successive hour a new landscape of splendor appears, bewitching the beholder, until one forgets the leaden scenes of life and seems translated into a new sphere of contentment and happiness. As the skeptic at sea acknowledges a deity when the storm king rides the wave, so the sojourner beneath the mountain shadow realizes that his Redeemer liveth, as he beholds the sublimity of the mountains and the beauty of the plains united.

In the views to the east, as the silver streams of light are being tinged with gold and crimson, the imagination needs no spur to behold in the gently rolling plain a billowy ocean, or see in the outlines of the bluffs the cliffs of a rock-ribbed coast with its castles and battlements. As the stars fade in the ethereal blue of a sunlit Colorado sky, the fleecy clouds rise from the summits of the giants of the divide. The Spanish Peaks, one hundred miles away, are seen to the south, while to the north, an equal distance, Long's Peak and Gray's bare their hoary heads to the Holy Cross.

In the morning sun the silver glitter of the mountain streams seems to lend a brighter hue to the green of glen and vale as they leave the densely wooded cañon's track. The fretting of the streams as they run the narrow gorges, half concealed by waving pines, furnish a music that lures to rest and peace. Fantastic forms and vivid colors of crags and spires towering in air stand out in bold relief, as if guarding the approaches to heavenly retreats beyond. The mountain air is perfumed with the fragrance of myriads of flowers concealed beneath the evergreens which extend from snowy crest to verdant base.

Picturesque bits of scenery so lavishly strewn around furnish the artist and poet themes for brush and pen, and health and pleasure for those who have regarded life a failure. The drives through the glens and parks, and the boating and fishing of the lakes and streams, attract the invalid and worn-out until, with reinvigoration and fresh desire, they grasp the alpenstock of nature and climb the heights where float banners of health and hope.

Summer resorts, educational institutes, sanitariums and residences of the wealthy and lovers of the beautiful, dot the plains and mountain slopes, furnishing retreats for the invalid, the feeble and heavy laden. The tourist tarries at the Garden of the Gods and drinks of the living streams of Manitou, that he may return with

new life and sing praises of the magical waters and marvelous climate of Colorado.

The dedication of the Home will mark an era in the history of trades unionism, which will not only be productive of great good for all those who will avail themselves of the advantages of the institution, but will serve to bind closer all who have been instrumental in its establishment, even to the setting of one thousand ems. With each coming anniversary of the completion of the edifice built of love to fellow man, praises will be sung of the good will of those who add to the usefulness and beauty of the printers' paradise. Nature has given largely of her choicest treasures; it remains for the generous and noble to continue the work so auspiciously begun, and soon the wildest dream of the typo enthusiast will become a happy reality.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRACTICAL TALKS ON PRESSWORK.

NO. XV.—BY A PRESSMAN.

THE art of working colored inks without "filling up" or corroding on the type or plates would seem to be not in the possession of a vast number of the pressmen of the country. This conclusion is reached after studying for years, not alone the productions of our pressrooms, but the methods of the very great number of pressmen, some good, some otherwise, with whom it has been my fortune to come in contact. Indeed I can remember very distinctly, the worry and discomfort that I have, in bygone years, suffered from the same cause. Today, when I see a fellow-pressman wrestling with this problem, worry struggling with disgust showing in every lineament, I do not feel at all put out that the suggestion I invariably offer is treated with disdain, for I know that time was when I would act likewise, if such a simple remedy were offered me, and thus I can make allowances for his contempt.

But to come to our remedy; it is simplicity itself: Use plenty of varnish in your colored inks. If they corrode or "fill up," put more varnish in, and you will finally succeed in exorcising that demon. To my intercourse with some label printers I acknowledge my indebtedness for this exceedingly useful information. When next you have trouble with your colored inks, try it.

* *

A beautiful brown ink can be produced by mixing an equal quantity of lemon yellow and vermilion, toning it by the addition of a very small quantity of black.

* *

The world's fair of 1893 will probably have the finest collection of presswork that has ever yet been brought together. If, to the indefatigable efforts of the committee appointed by the International Printing Pressmen's Union were added the concerted action of the National Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union, the display would be ample recompense to any lover of fine printing for a journey to

Chicago, even from the farthest corner of the globe. Come, gentlemen, sink unworthy motives, place the good name of American printers above everything else, and with willing effort prove to the world that our proud boast of being the leaders in the printing craft is a true one.

* *

It is becoming more evident every day that the contention of a certain firm, largely engaged in making newspaper web presses, that machinists from their shops were the most competent persons to run web presses, is being disproved. If the newspapers that are run by these men are compared with those printed by pressmen, the merest tyro can tell that while the latter is really printing, the former is neither more nor less than botchwork. A notable example of the latter class is the New York *World*. Complaint is being made on every hand that the miserable appearance of this particular sheet, and the apparent disregard by its proprietors of the right of its readers to a well-printed sheet that will not tax or strain the eye, is but another insult to the intelligence of a long-suffering public.

* *

At least three, probably four, parties are laying claim to an invention by which portions of a newspaper printed on a web press may be printed in a different color from the rest of the form. The idea is that special prominence may be given to advertisements, etc., securing greater notice for the advertiser and larger remuneration for the publisher. It is safe to say that none of the inventors have made a practical success of their ideas as yet, although a New York daily has on several occasions printed small sections of its space in red. This same paper is pursuing the subject further, and if unlimited capital and business enterprise count for anything it is fair to presume that success will sooner or later reward it.

Right here is a field that might be productive of profit to pressmen of an inventive turn of mind. They, more than anyone else, should have the requisite knowledge to produce such an attachment as will do the thing required, and they may rest assured that in the progressive newspapers of the day a certain and profitable market may be found.

* *

I have lately had an opportunity to examine the mechanism of the Miehle press and I must say that it is a wonderful machine. The bed movement is one that will captivate every pressman who sees it, and as for the work on the press itself, it is as near perfection as anyone can wish for today. One thing that particularly took my attention was the apparatus by which the angle rollers are kept constantly in motion and in the same direction that the bed is moving. This, it seems to me, is a complete solution of the problem first noticed in these papers some time ago, namely: the prevention of chipping of angle rollers. In this press there is no chipping of the angle rollers and the pressman can rely on it that he will have no picks on his

plates from that cause. Mr. Miehle, who is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, deserves well of his fellow-pressmen, for if he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a benefactor of the race, how much more so is he who by his superlative genius has produced an almost perfect machine, which improves the quality and increases the output of every pressroom where one of them is set up.

* * *

System, if laid out on a common-sense foundation, is of vast benefit in producing the best results in a pressroom. While at first glance it might seem that an unnecessary amount of red tape is being used in some of our large pressrooms, yet it is quite true that the use of it enables the management to secure better results than any hap-hazard methods could possibly obtain. But the main object of every system of operating pressrooms should be to get the most work, of the best quality, and with the least friction possible. Rules that have no apparent purpose but that of making the life of those working under them irksome should have no place in a pressroom above all places on earth, for the pressman who is a master of his profession is generally an independent individual and will not brook rules that are not called for by common sense.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE LINOTYPE.

BY E. B. WILLIAMS.

A GOOD deal has been written in regard to the "Linotype" (the invention of Mergenthaler), and a good deal yet remains to be said. That the Linotype is destined to play no unimportant part in the production of reading matter in the future is almost a certainty, but it cannot and never will be used in the production of first-class work, either for newspaper or other classes of printing.

Statements have been made from time to time in regard to the *quantity* of work done by the machines, but never a word as to the *quality* of the work.

The writer has been connected with the operation of the Linotype and in continual contact and association with the operators thereon since their introduction into the office of the *Daily News*, of Chicago, and he is, or ought to be, qualified to speak as to the results actually obtained in the practical working of the machines for the three years they have been in use in that office, and desires to say in no uncertain terms that almost every claim which has been made for them is absolutely untrue, and the amount of work done upon them greatly exaggerated.

To avoid the appearance of untruth, I will say that I have not been continually employed in the operation of the machines in all the time they have been in use, but there has hardly been a week in which I have not been in the machine room and conversed with the workers and the machinists in charge of the machines.

It is not the desire of the writer to discourage the use of the machines or to belittle their worth, but

rather to give to the craft the experience of one who makes the modest claim of being a practical printer, by force of circumstances, but who would have probably made a much better machinist, not to say "blacksmith." I do not believe the Linotype or any other machine will be a detriment to the craft, but rather a benefit, and I believe that in time the machine will find its proper place in the economy of the art, and in my humble opinion that place will be the manufacture of cheap books of all kinds and the production of a class of matter for newspapers which would never be produced by the old process of hand composition.

Following are a few of the claims made for the Linotype, and also the opinion of the writer as to how closely his experience shows these claims can be borne out in practice:

"1. They can be operated by anyone who has the ability to strike the keys and read.

"2. They will do the work of at least three compositors with one operator.

"3. A cheaper grade of labor can be successfully used.

"4. Typographical errors are less likely to occur, on account of the absolutely correct mechanical distribution.

"5. A great saving in wear of type, because the same metal is used over and over indefinitely."

Theoretically all of the above claims are correct, but in practice they have each proved fallacious, although I am not prepared to say that such improvements cannot be made as will bring theory and practice into closer harmony.

The first claim, that "anyone can operate the machine," is not borne out by experience, because, even if a person can operate a typewriter, that person does not, of a necessity, know enough of mechanics to operate a machine as complicated as is the Linotype, and in addition to the mechanical knowledge required, the operator must have some knowledge of spelling, punctuation, division of words, capitalization and the ever-prevalent "style." The result is that when you put a typewriter or telegraph operator on one of these machines, he has nearly always to learn, not only to run the machine, and to properly strike the keys, but also to learn the English language "as she is wrote," which it appears that not one in ten typewriters and public school graduates have done, hence it takes as long to learn to properly run a Linotype as to learn to set type by hand, which is never less than six months.

The second claim, "they will do the work of three compositors," is proved unqualifiedly false in practice. It would be a very ordinary compositor who could not average 900 ems per hour for every hour worked, or 9,000 ems for each ten hours; therefore, to do the work of three compositors the Linotype operator must turn out 2,700 ems an hour, or 27,000 ems for ten hours work. I do not know of any operator, expert or otherwise, who ever has, or who ever hopes to turn out an average of 2,700 ems an hour, even with the aid of one

first-class machinist and three assistants (boys) to each ten machines. This statement I expect to see controverted, but I am in a position to prove its correctness, namely: That there is no operator in Chicago who can turn out 2,700 nonpareil ems on an average. Of course I am aware of the fact that some employers claim that there are operators in their offices averaging nearly 3,000 ems per hour, yet, notwithstanding this, I tell you that the 3,000 ems *are not there*.

The third claim, "a cheaper grade of labor can be used," is shown to be untrue, by the fact that as soon as a Linotyper becomes expert, he or she can and does earn from \$18 to \$24 per week, and the union scale is no higher. There appears to be a discrepancy here, but the writer can explain it, and perhaps will at another time.

The fourth claim, that "typographical errors are less likely to occur," etc., is shown to be a fallacy by the fact that the proofs, even of expert operators, are more foul than those of the same persons on the case. The reason for this is that the distribution is not clean, the matrices often falling into the wrong tubes. In the case of an "n" falling into the "s" tube it would result in a stoppage of the machine, but the "s" could drop into the "n" tube and it would never be discovered till the proofreader found it. Another cause of foul proof, and the more frequent, is the failure of the matrices to be carried by the blast to the place of assembly quick enough. Thus, if the operator strikes the letters "t" "h" "e" quickly—the position of the tubes being "e" "t" "h"—if they hang fire in coming down, the word will read "eth"; and so with numerous other combinations.

The fifth claim, "great saving in the wear of type," is not borne out by the cold facts of experience, because the continual remelting of the metal results in a percentage of loss fully equal to the wear of the type. This percentage of loss, being caused by the burning or granulation of the metal, cannot be remedied.

In addition to the above there are faults too numerous to mention and which it will take years of research and improvement to rectify, and which stand an insurmountable obstacle to the use of the machine for the text of first-class work. But, as I said in the beginning of this article, they will do well enough to grind out reading matter for the masses, and will undoubtedly result in the publication of a great amount of reading matter for sale at prices which the people will be able to pay, and I expect to live to see the time when, through the use of typesetting machines, great and standard works will be within the reach of every man, and when every man's home will contain copies of all the great authors, both ancient and modern, and when no author will be too poor to see the results of his study, toil and thought in print; and if this fond hope is realized then will the printer bless the inventor of the *Machine* and cease to worry over his probable loss of work, and devote less of his time to degrading pleasures and pursuits and

more to the study of the works of the great authors of the past and present.

In conclusion let me say that in place of antagonizing machines, printers should take hold of them and see what they can do with them, and instead of leaving the Linotyper out in the cold and speaking of him with contempt, they should extend to him the hand of fellowship, and take him into the union. And if there is no place for the Linotyper in the union, we cannot make a place for him too quick.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

NEVER before in the history of the world has there been exhibited such a universal tendency to form pools or combinations in the interests of business enterprises as is apparent at the present time. Scarcely a week passes but that the public is startled by the announcement of the formation of a gigantic amalgamation of the leading establishments in some important line of trade, which announcement is generally coupled with the declaration that the pool has been formed with the avowed object of benefiting the public by a reduction in the selling price of the commodity in which they are interested, but with the real intent of controlling the market by curtailing the output and reducing the cost of production by restricting competition within the narrowest possible limits. Of course it is made to appear that this is all done in the interests of the public; but the public is not slow to observe in all such cases, that if the selling price of the particular article in question is not advanced it is at least firmly maintained at the old figures, while the dividends of the shareholders in the combine are increased in a very satisfactory manner—from the shareholder's point of view.

But while all this is going on, if an occasion presents itself working-men will be sagely advised that combinations of labor are entirely unnecessary. That while they can serve no good purpose, they have a very decided tendency to abridge that freedom and independence of action so highly prized as invaluable heritages by the American people; that the relations of capital and labor are liable to become strained under such conditions; and that the interests of labor will be best served when its affairs are left wholly under the control of the employer or capitalist.

Whether this advice is prompted by disinterested motives or not, it is difficult to determine and immaterial to the purpose. It may be fair to assume that in some cases the advice is given with the best wishes for the welfare of the people in general. Be this as it may, the fact remains that where one argument can be made in justification of these frequent combinations of capital, scores of good and sufficient reasons can be advanced in proof of the wisdom of workingmen combining with a view to their mutual protection and material advancement. There are a number of employers in this country whose treatment of this subject has been so fair-minded and liberal handed, that, were it possible to accept their conduct as a fair index of the guiding spirit of the great body of the representatives of capital, it would probably insure a condition of affairs where the existence or necessity of trades unions might be deemed unnecessary. But where there is one employer like Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, for instance, there will be found hundreds who represent the very opposite idea as to what constitutes their duty in respect to the labor question. While the gentleman named, together with a few others of like character, can readily see the wisdom and justice of sharing in some measure the advantages accruing to a successful business with the people who do the work, the latter class consider it their duty, in the interests of and in defense of the rights of capital, to oppose every contemplated movement looking to the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

If this is a correct statement of the condition of affairs, and the experiences of many years have long since led me to the conclusion that it is, then what is the plain duty of the workingmen of

America in the premises, so far as their obligations to themselves, their families and their posterity is concerned? Are they not justified, and is it not their plain duty in fact, to adopt such measures and to form such combinations as will best protect their interests against the unjust encroachments of a certain class of unscrupulous employers and greedy combinations of capital? And this protection will be found just as necessary in the ranks of the printing fraternity as in any other branch of business. Combinations of labor inimical to the proper pursuit and development of capital should not be countenanced or tolerated. It is our policy to build up rather than tear down. But I hold that a penurious compensation for labor is not in any way conducive to national prosperity. Where the purchasing power of the mechanic is unduly restricted, the opportunity of the manufacturer to sell will be correspondingly affected.

The aims and objects of typographical unions, which have been so frequently put forward, may be stated briefly as follows: (1) To elevate the position and maintain and protect the interests of the craft in general. (2) To establish and uphold a fair and equitable rate of wages, and to regulate all trade matters appertaining to the welfare of members. (3) To influence the apprenticeship system in the direction of intelligence, competency and skill, in the interests alike of employer and employes. (4) To endeavor to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment. (5) To relieve the deserving needy, and provide for the proper burial of deceased members.

It is difficult to realize how any considerable number of men, possessing the intelligence necessary to enable them to become competent printers, can find reasonable exceptions to the foregoing platform or declaration of principles. I recognize the fact that many people imagine that they will best retain their independence by holding aloof from active connection with trade organizations of any kind, and can at the same time command a satisfactory, remunerative amount of wages by strict attention to business, coupled with a fair mastery of the intricacies of the mechanical requirements of the art preservative. This is the most delusive idea that could possibly be put forward to govern the actions of any set of men. If people so inclined will but look around them in an unprejudiced spirit, they will see that their wage is governed by the union scale in nine cases out of ten. They will also find that, as a general thing, they are paid a certain percentage less than the scale adopted by the union or unions in their particular locality. Occasionally a very rare instance may be met with where a man's services will command a higher remuneration than that fixed upon by these organizations; but let it be a higher or a lower rate that he may receive, the fact remains that when a union is forced to make a reduction in its scale, a corresponding reduction will immediately take place in the ranks of non-union men. This has occurred so frequently that there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the statement. Does it not follow then that it is the duty of every man connected with the printing business to array himself on the side of unionism as soon as he is qualified to do so?

The advantages derived from the establishment and maintenance of typographical unions are many and varied, and have been so often dwelt upon that I feel constrained to devote the remainder of this letter to a mere mention of a few of the more salient ones. For people working for daily wages, certainly no question is of more importance than the necessity of keeping the rate of compensation at such a figure as will enable the worker to maintain himself and family in decent circumstances, and at the same time endow his children with a moderate education. This is the ambition of every self-respecting man, and certainly is a laudable one. The restriction of the hours of labor to a uniform and reasonable number is probably a question of equal importance with that of the amount of wages paid. In fact, these two provisions go hand in hand, and the regulation of one will bring a settlement of the other within the range of possibility. The continued enormous immigration to this country, together with the

never-ceasing flow of labor-saving machinery that is being introduced, are circumstances that will inevitably force the problem of the shortening of the hours of labor upon the attention of the working people as one of paramount importance, and without organization this question will never be settled in a way that will accrue to the benefit of the mechanic.

The universal custom of typographical unions making provision for the relief of their sick and needy members, and the burial of their dead, is certainly a very commendable feature in these organizations; and in connection with this benevolent inclination, I wish to direct attention to the movement now about completed looking to the erection of the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs. This project is the outgrowth of a very munificent donation in money to the International Typographical Union by Messrs. G. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and is designed as a home for the superannuated or disabled members of the craft. Since this donation was received, the success of the project has been guaranteed by the contribution of many thousand dollars by the journeymen printers of America, supplemented by the gift of eighty acres of valuable land by the citizens of Colorado Springs, on which the Home will be erected. Surely every printer in the land should place himself in a position where he would be entitled to the benefits of this grand institution, and to a voice in its establishment and control.

But instead of reciting the benefits and advantages to be derived from an active membership in a typographical union, would it not be pertinent to ask what possible advantage is to be looked for by pursuing a course of non-affiliation with organized labor? It must occur to the most obtuse that while there is some possibility of an organization of workingmen securing some recognition in a question affecting their own interests, the man who can accomplish any reform in the present condition of affairs by his individual efforts must be endowed with such superlative talents as will speedily lift him beyond the necessity of working for daily wages. — *M. J. Carroll in Typographical Journal.*

AN OCCASION OF SATISFACTION.

After the completion of the Sweet Water dam, in San Diego county, California, by a Boston syndicate, the vast body of water which it caught, amounting to 6,000,000,000 gallons, covered land the title to which they had not acquired. Long and tedious litigation ensued, covering a period of two years, and pending the litigation, under an order of the court, nearly all this water had to be let out of the dam and kept off the land in controversy. Every man in the country felt a deep personal interest in the matter, and no daily paper was complete without some reference to the subject. Finally, two or three months ago, the case was compromised, the company secured a perfect title to the land, and all over San Diego county there was general rejoicing. The papers devoted whole pages to the matter, and the *National City Record*, a weekly paper, inserted a square, 4 by 6, in the center of the first page, thus:

.....
 : THAT DAM CASE :
 : IS SETTLED. :
 : SEE PAGE 3. :
 :

A BABEL OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

So many have contributed to the new processes of graphic reproduction that each contributor thought he had the right of an author and factor to give his production a name. And thus originated the mass of confusing terms, one process often being designated by half a dozen different high-sounding words at once. We clip the following from the *Gutenberg Journal*: Tissierography, zincography, paniconography (or gillottage, after the name of its inventor, Gillot), photogravure, photozincography, heliogravure, heligraphy, heliotype, heliochromotype, helioglypty, phototype, hélioplanography, photoglyptie, phototypography, photochrome, pantotype, woodburytype, panotype, albertype, typochrome, colotype, autotype, diaphanotype, chrysogypsy, gelatinography, téténotype, lencography, chaotype, etc.



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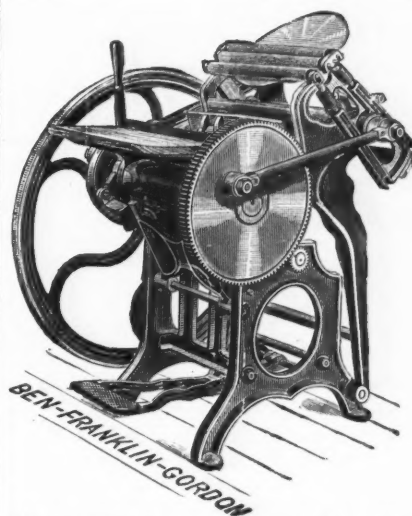
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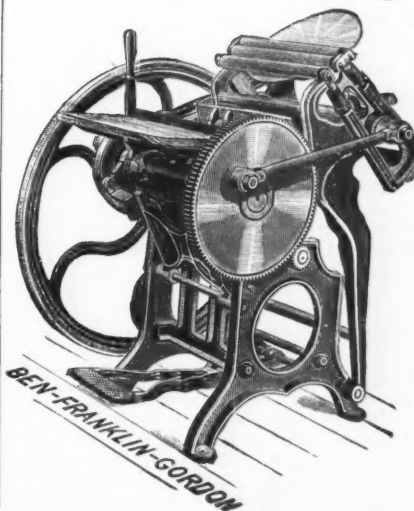
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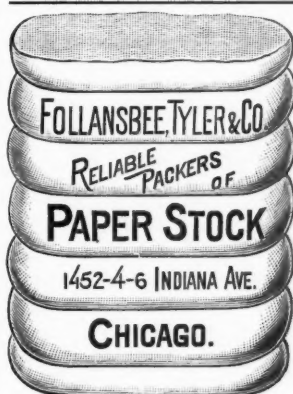
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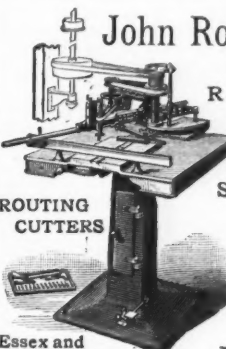
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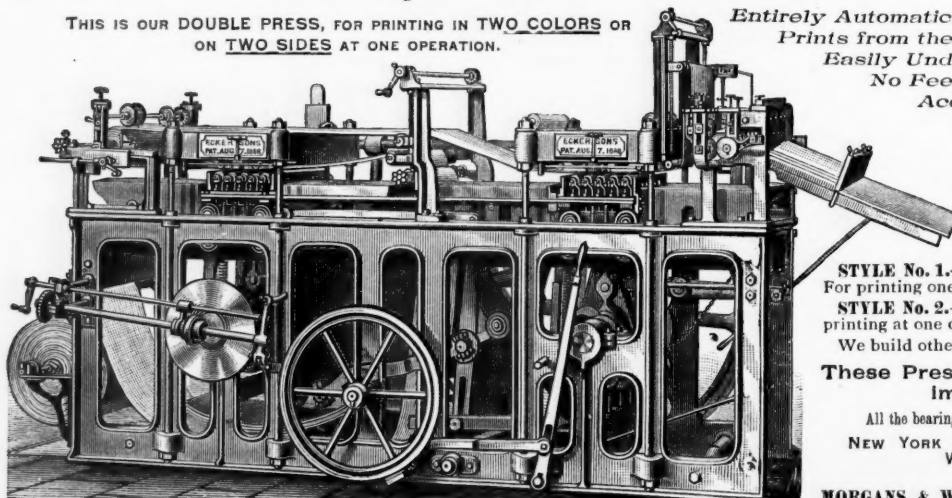
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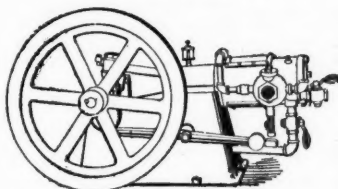
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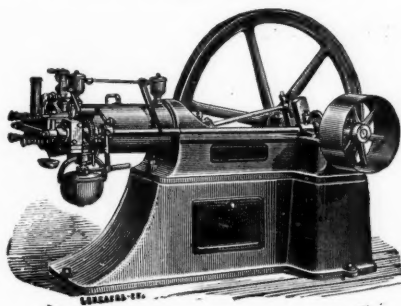


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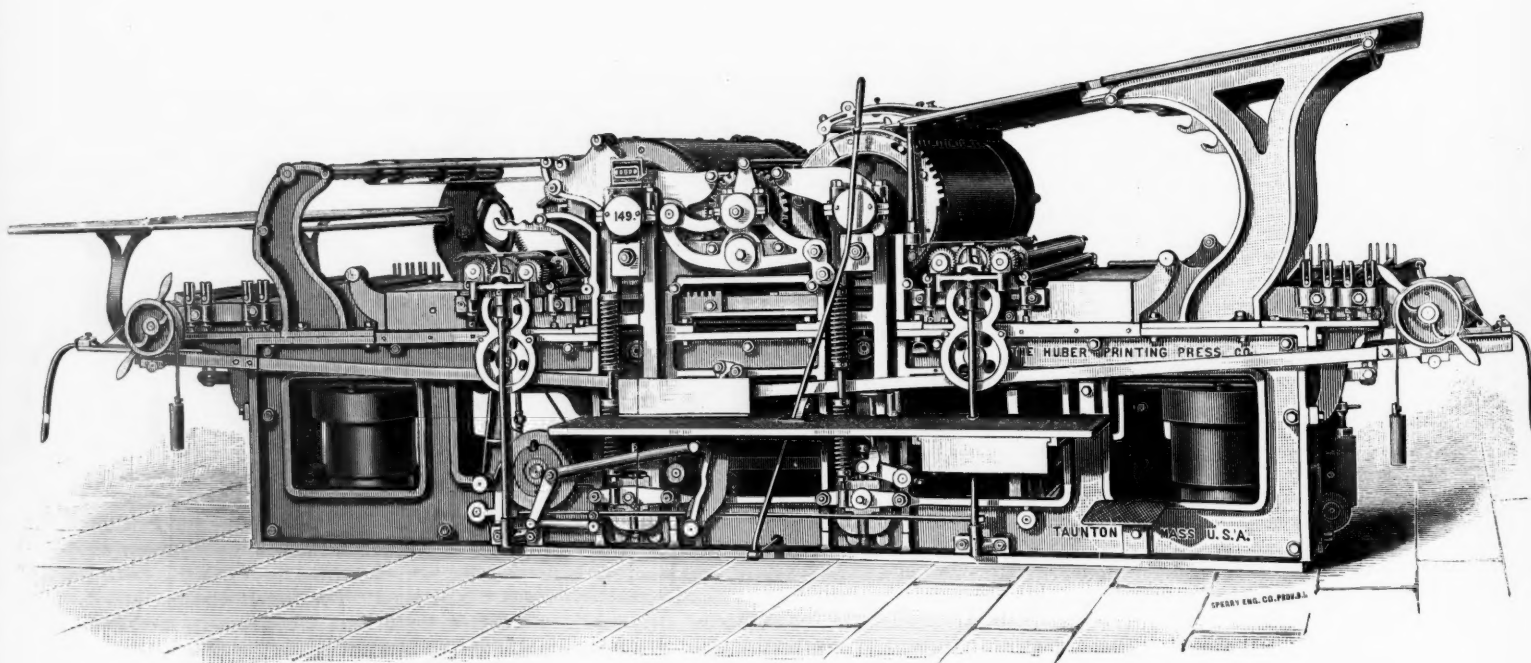
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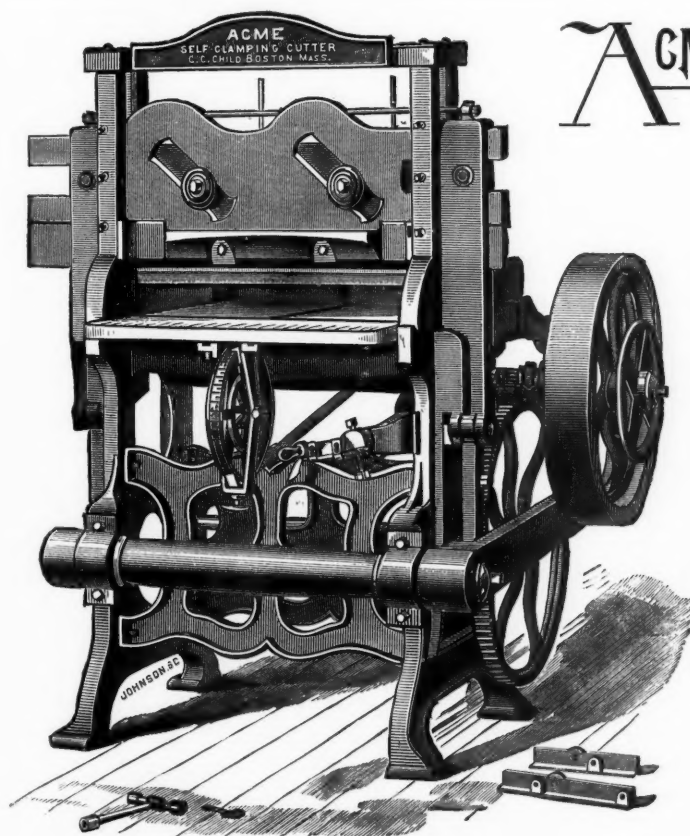
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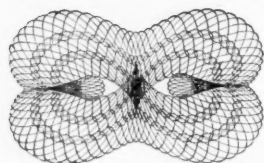
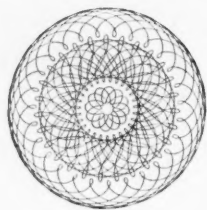
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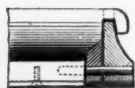
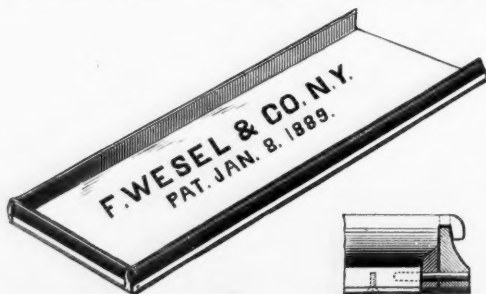
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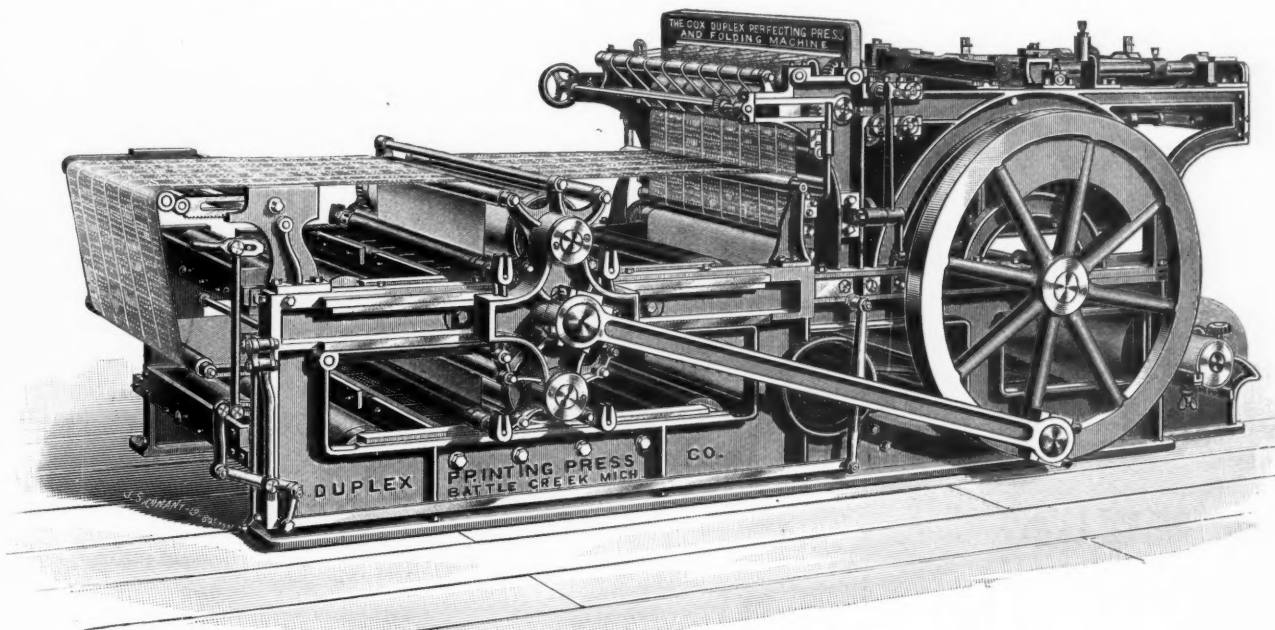
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MR. T. C. O'HARA, the well-known expert machinist of the *Boston Herald*, under date of September 10, 1890, writes as follows to MR. H. I. DILLENBACK, manager of the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald*, the purchaser of the first of the above machines:

BOSTON, MASS., September 10, 1890.

At your request I attended the shop test of the new COX DUPLEX WEB PERFECTING PRESS, built for the Rutland *Herald*, and carefully inspected its operation and made a thorough examination of its construction. The press stood partly over a pit and partly on the floor, upon planks, and was not fastened down in any way; and it was run by a four-inch belt. At the first trial of speed, it ran at the rate of 3,000 complete papers per hour; at the second, 3,600; at the third, 4,560. Its operation during these trials caused no perceptible jar of the machine nor of the floor of the building, nor did it give any indication of strain upon the machine, and it ran with perfect steadiness and smoothness. The principle of the machine, while novel, is entirely practical, and overcomes entirely the obstacles to speed and smooth running always heretofore encountered in the construction of flat-bed printing presses, and in my opinion the invention has solved the great problem in the construction of machines for the use of newspapers of moderate circulation, desiring to print from type at high speed, in a manner destined to revolutionize this branch of printing press manufacture.

Under date of December 9, 1890, Mr. Dillenback, Manager of the *Herald* writes:

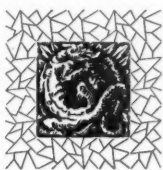
The press is running nicely. I believe it to be the press, without a rival, for newspapers desiring to secure all the advantages of a fast perfecting press without the delays, expense and other disadvantages of stereotyping; and I do not hesitate to recommend it unqualifiedly. The press runs smoothly and economically, is handled with ease by a young man who never before saw a perfecting press, is thoroughly well built, and does better work than the vast majority of presses. I know of no "outs" about it, and feel justified in saying that no one can say aught but in praise of it.

The press is now in daily operation in the pressroom of the *Herald*, where it is fully demonstrating its capacity to do all that is claimed for it.

Full information may be obtained by addressing the manufacturers.

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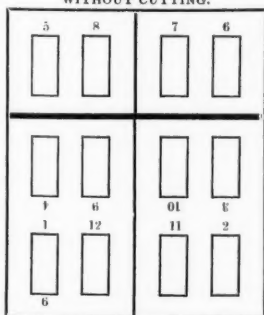
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BUT

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The Acme Paper Cutting Machines,

The Elliott Thread Stitching Machines,

The Ellis Roller Backer,

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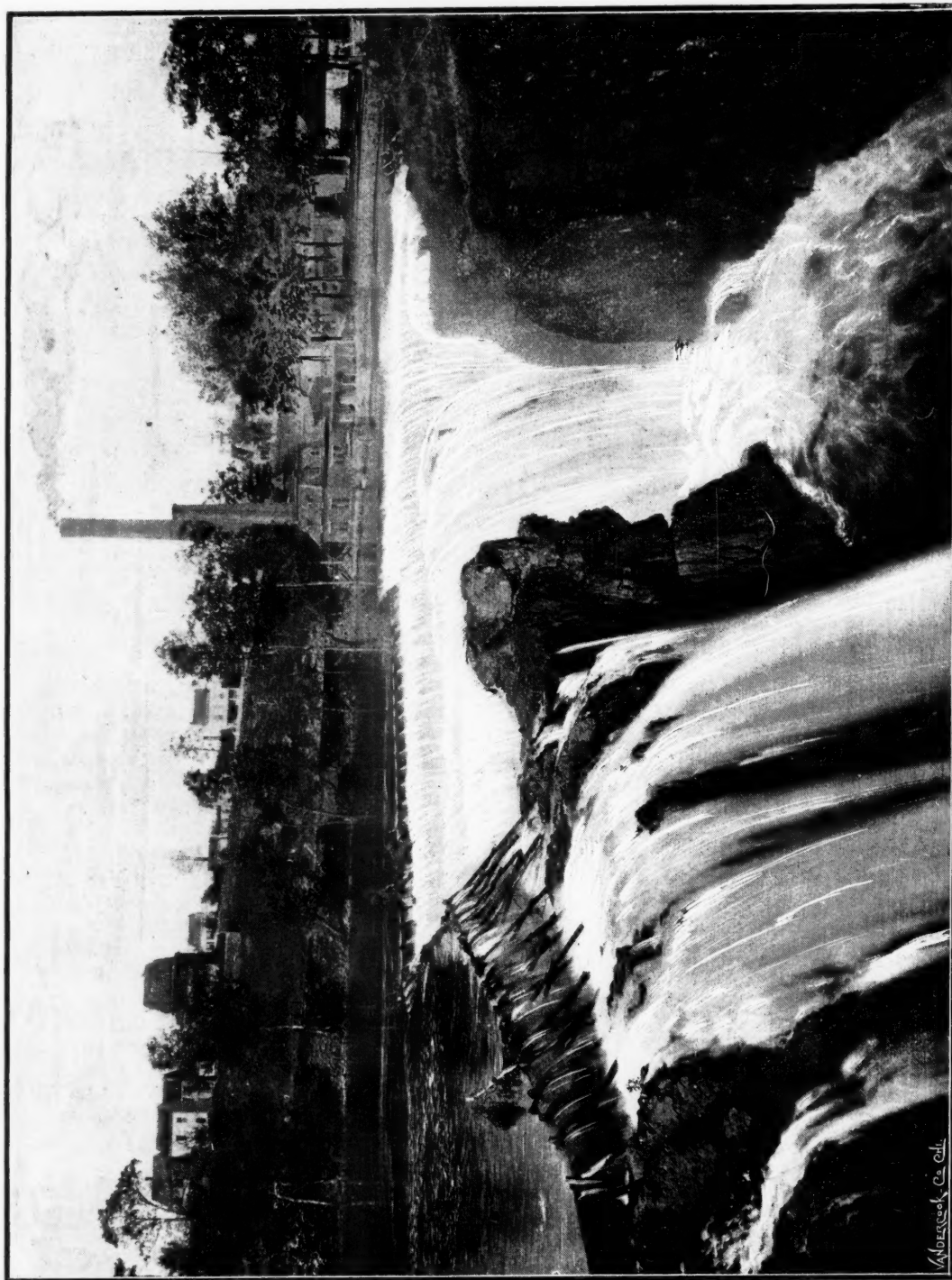
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PASSAIC FALLS, PATERSON, N. J.—VIEW FROM "CHASM BRIDGE."

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from a photograph, by VANDERCOOK & CO., 407 Dearborn street, Chicago.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

GOVERNMENT PRINTED ENVELOPES.

To the Editor :

BOSTON, Mass., May 11, 1891.

It does not seem to me to be possible to stop this injustice to printers in the way suggested by J. B. P. (INLAND PRINTER, May, p. 720), but it does need the united action of all kinds of printers in all parts of the country. The injustice is so palpable that it seems possible, by united action of all—employé and employer—to exact promises from every congressman in the country in favor of the repeal of the law—if there is any law.

It is not a favor, *but justice*, that we seek.

C. W. R.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor :

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 12, 1891.

Business is quite brisk in this city though there is quite a number of idle printers about town. The *Times-Democrat* purposes using the Mergenthaler typesetting machine and already has six of them in position. No change has been made in the working force and none is contemplated. The Sunday issue of the *New Delta* now consists of twelve pages. W. J. Hammond and E. E. Norman, delegates from No. 17 to the International Typographical Union convention, leave shortly for Boston. A. C. Lindauer, for a long time identified with the *Evening News*, has severed his connection with that paper.

D. F. Y.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

To the Editor :

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, May 19, 1891.

Typographical Union No. 117 is at present engaged in "controversy" with the Hosterman Publishing Company. The manager of this establishment has always been a source of annoyance to our union, from the inception of the double-headed *Republic-Times*, and has let no opportunity pass whereby he might override our local constitution and by-laws as well as the International laws.

Some two weeks since (May 5), four men were called out of the jobroom on account of non-compliance with our apprentice law, which stipulates that but one apprentice shall be employed to every five men, and one for every fraction of five. Job and news rooms were designated as separate and distinct departments, and there being six men in the newsroom, Mr. Hosterman was by virtue of this law entitled to two apprentices in this department; there being four men in the jobroom he was entitled to but one apprentice there. But by counting extra hands whom he had employed during last winter, he computes the number of apprentices he is entitled to on the basis of the number of men he employed during the year. At any rate, he has concluded, with his associates, to rid himself of union men, and employ men, as he says, who belong to a reputable (?) organization—the Printers' Protective Fraternity. He says he believes in "competition in labor!" Think of that, fellow-craftsmen. With the assistance of the Trades' Assembly, representing 5,000 laboring men of the city (who are with us), we hope to cope successfully with this unnatural advocate of the Cole system of labor. The entire newsroom force is soon expected to be displaced, and then the fight will be "on" in earnest.

In consequence of the foregoing we would advise all "tourists" to steer clear of this city at present. Business generally is rather

dull, the *Farm and Fireside* having let off eight men within the past two weeks. The pressmen of this city are taking an active interest in union matters lately, and will probably organize for themselves before a great while.

The scale of prices is as follows: morning newspapers (there are none at present), 33⅓ cents per 1,000 ems; evening papers and book composition, 30 cents; week work, \$15. Foremen on daily evening papers, \$17; weekly papers, \$16. J. F. F.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

To the Editor :

WELLINGTON, April 23, 1891.

The New Zealand *Times*, which is the central morning newspaper of New Zealand, and is edited by one of that colony's ablest journalists, Mr. R. A. Loughman, in a leading article commenting upon a cable message which conveyed the information that the copyright bill had passed through the senate, says: "The passage of the copyright bill through the senate of the United States * * * removes the reproach of unfairness from a great industry; a reproach which has been with it for a century and more. So sure were the Americans that the bill would pass, that in the latest newspapers to hand all kinds of people are represented as claiming the credit for its success. The authors of America made the most plausible claim, after the bill had passed through the house of representatives. But they were promptly met by Mr. Cummings, the champion of the International Typographical Union. The bill, he pointed out, passed by 139 to 95; seventy-eight of those who voted for it representing cities in which there were typographical unions, all of which had sent a special request that the bill might be passed. It is creditable to the authors of America that they should have actively bestirred themselves to get a measure passed which the piratical publishing fraternity affected to regard as prejudicial to the interest of the authors. But it is clear that without the printers of America, whose interests were conserved by the typesetting clause, under which American copyright can be only secured by foreign authors on getting their books printed by American printers, the authors would not have been strong enough. To the printers of America it can make no difference financially whether the foreign books they print are copyright or not. In either case they would have the printing. We owe it to their sense of honor that they have used their political power to get a measure of justice for foreign authors placed on the statute book of their country."

Of course all of our papers have commented upon this great event, but none of them have looked at the matter from the above point of view, and that is my excuse for sending it as copy to your journal, as it is very rarely that our foreign brethren are thus noticed in these new lands of ours in Australasia. T. L. M.

FROM LANSING.

To the Editor :

LANSING, Mich., May 16, 1891.

Another new paper has made its appearance here, the North Lansing *Record*, edited and published by Messrs. Bailey & Callahan.

Charles K. Esler, president of No. 72, has been appointed city auditor by the common council, and has assumed the duties of his new position.

To Mr. and Mrs. George A. Menard, April 12, a seven-pound girl.

Work is not very brisk here at present, and prospects are not flattering, in consequence of which some of the boys have been laid off.

Messrs. Calkins and Lewis, employés of the state printing office, have purchased the *Saturday Call*, published by Orin Stair, and will continue business in the present quarters.

Oscar L. McKinley, for many years an employé of the *State Republican* office, and Miss Alma Porter, were married two weeks ago, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Williamston. The bride is a cultured and highly accomplished young lady, and has hosts of friends in this vicinity. Mr. McKinley is well known

here, having resided in Lansing since boyhood. After a brief visit to Chicago and other cities, the happy couple returned to Lansing, which they will make their future home.

Messrs. Reynolds & Davies, publishers of the *Michigan Statesman*, contemplated making their present weekly paper into a full-bloom morning daily, with associated press dispatches, but the scheme has been indefinitely postponed. G. A. M.

FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, Neb., May 15, 1891.

May day passed by very quietly with no labor demonstrations of any sort. If there is to be any movement made it will most likely be July 1, when the new state law providing for an eight-hour working day goes into effect.

We can record at this writing that business in the line of printing has improved since our last report. The job offices all have plenty of work, and the *Bee* having made arrangements to receive the same telegraphic and market reports as is given by Chicago papers, which is much larger than heretofore given here, the printer as well as the public will be benefited.

As the result of a failure to fix a uniform price of subscription between the dailies, the *Bee* is being delivered by carriers at 5 cents a week.

The *Democrat* has made its reappearance as an evening daily, under a different management than formerly, and with the assistance of a foreman, three regulars, and a box of plates.

The office of McBride & Co. has been removed to larger and better-lighted apartments at 106 South Fourteenth street.

The Directory Printing Company has been consolidated with the English department of the *Pokrok Zapadu*, and removed to South Thirteenth street.

The state printing for the next two years has been awarded as follows: Two thousand copies each of the senate and house journals and four issues of the supreme court calendars to the Festner Printing Company, this city; the revenue blanks and session laws to the *State Journal*, Lincoln; volumes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the supreme court reports to Pace, Williams & North, Lincoln.

Heyn's album of Omaha is the finest publication yet issued in the interest of this city. It contains thirty-six pages of photo-gravures of the city, illustrating in all seventy-two different subjects. It is handsomely bound in leather and has no advertisements to mar its beauty. The Board of Trade has issued an illustrated and descriptive book, finely printed and bound by the Rees Printing Company, which will be used to advertise Omaha.

A new publication, the *American*, made its appearance last week under the management of John C. Thompson, a member of No. 190. It is a neat eight-page quarto, and will appear weekly.

Harry Meyers, for a long time employed in the office of the Rees Printing Company, died of consumption, at his home in Arlington, Nebraska, whither he had gone with the hope of benefiting his health. "Pete" Begle, an honorary member of No. 190, committed suicide by shooting, at Council Bluffs, a few days ago.

The *Illustrated West* is the name of a new publication devoted to art, music and literature.

James M. Sirpless, for the past year treasurer of No. 190, has established himself in the printing business at the corner of Thirteenth and Douglas.

The South Omaha *Drover's Journal* has been sold to Perry Selden, of Blair, Nebraska. SLEMERSON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18, 1891.

Suit has been brought against the *American* for alleged libel, with a claim for damages to the amount of \$100,000.

The *German Correspondent* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on Wednesday last, by the issuance of a sixteen-page paper, full of interesting reading matter, and a beautifully engraved supplement illustrative of the paper's birth and progress, from the Washington hand press to the lightning Hoe cylinder, with an elegant portrait of the proprietor, Mr. Frederick Raine, who also celebrated his

seventieth birthday. On this occasion Mr. Raine received his many callers in his business office, and regaled them with the flowing bowl. The front of the building was handsomely decorated with evergreens and banners. The supplement referred to is a fine piece of lithographic work, and was executed by A. Hoen & Co., of this city.

There is a current rumor that the Baltimore *Sun* will soon put in new presses.

Mr. Purdy, managing editor of the *Evening World*, was summoned one day last week to his native city, Indianapolis, by the death of his mother, a most estimable lady, another son of whom is managing editor of the Indianapolis *Sun*.

Last week was the anniversary of the *Baltimorean*, it having entered upon its twentieth volume.

The *Every Saturday*, a weekly paper published here, was discovered a week or two ago, by Baltimore Typographical Union, to have more apprentices than the law allows—that is, union law, of course. Things were finally straightened out, and all was well in the office for a time. But last week the union foreman was discharged and a non-union printer placed in charge. Trouble then began again, but was soon allayed when the publisher informed the malcontents that the new-comer had bought an interest in the paper, and was simply an employer and not an employé. Mr. J. Fred Roxbrough is the new partner in the *Every Saturday*. A few months ago he sold his paper, the Baltimore *Free Press*, and started a job office on Baltimore street.

It looks as if the association of master printers here known as the Baltimore Typothetæ had utterly collapsed. In a conversation today with the president of the organization I was informed that he was unable to get the members together, and that no meeting had taken place for the past three months.

The *Spectator* is the name of a new weekly paper just started down at Annapolis. W. Meade Holladay is the editor and publisher.

The *Evening World* will soon leave its present quarters on Fayette street, opposite the postoffice. The new location will be on the west side of Calvert street, just north of Lexington street, where a large building is being fitted up for its reception.

There is much complaint of dullness with book and job printers. The boys on the dailies are making big strings, for business is booming with this class of publications. The scale is 45 cents per thousand. FIDELITIES.

CHIPPING OF ANGLE ROLLERS.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, April 17, 1891.

In Germany they have no trouble with chipping of angle rollers, as they build no table distribution presses. Their presses are all built on the stop-cylinder plan and have overset cylinder distribution, something similar to the Cox stop cylinder. The German presses are more simple, but still it is very inconvenient to get the rollers out and wash them.

Press builders in putting a new press on the market should see that they are more simple and have less machinery. Cylinder distribution is better than table distribution, but the cylinder must be placed in such a way that the rollers can be gotten at and taken out easily to wash. I dare say it will take fully thirty minutes to wash up a Cox press properly. The German railway bed carriage is also a very good one, and could be used to great advantage on some of the presses in this country. It is similar to that of the Campbell press, only the wheels are larger and run direct on the bed plate of the press, the bed being moved backward and forward by a crank motion. The wheels run in gearing on the bed plate as well as on the bed. The Germans using six wheels and in some cases only four wheels, this motion requires no center springs or air plungers. Another good point on the German printing machines which the American press builders ought to take notice of is the Hypocycloidal bed motion, a motion which has no dead center and could be run at an unlimited speed. It is nothing more than a gear wheel on the top of a dancer traveling in a round or circle gearing twice its diameter, the rod which draws the bed being

connected to the gear wheel which travels around in the gear circle. This motion needs no springs or air bumpers, as the motion of the stud on the gear wheel, to which the bed rod is connected, is that of a long oval, and consequently in passing over the centers the bed comes to a slowing motion. This motion could be applied to any make of press—stop, two-revolution or perfecting—and would work on one as well as another.

The form rollers on the German two-roller presses are of a large diameter and will more than cover the form with one revolution.

The above are a few of the good points on a German press. Below I mention a few of the many faults:

Grippers made of two pieces of sheet iron fastened to a square slotted bar, by a nut and screw.

No tympan clamps.

Packing or cylinder dressing is fastened on with a square strip of iron with from three to six screws through it.

Muslin is sewed to a round rod.

Tympan must be pasted on the muslin under the grippers.

Short grippers, causing sheets to be kicked back.

Double-deck feed boards; feeder must carry his sheets twice their width in order to reach the guides.

All colored work is fed to points.

Tape delivery, fly sticks and fly cams not adjustable.

Sectional ink fountain has push and pull screws. Blade not adjustable like the long blade.

On presses of most makes they have no guide rests or tongues, the guides resting directly on the tympan.

They have no cylinder bearers; the cylinder is set to type-height, then the racks on each side of the bed are set according to the cylinder by lines cut in the side of the teeth.

I write of the average machines and will admit that there are some makers who are now improving their machines, but as a general thing they still cling to their "way-back" ideas. They are not like the Americans who are continually putting practical improvements on their presses, every press leaving the factory having something new.

M. A. MILLER.

VERMONT PRINTERS.

To the Editor:

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., May 12, 1891.

Monday, April 25, the first number of Brattleboro's new daily, the *Evening Times*, appeared. It is a five-column folio, 17½ inches in length, and made up partially from plates. Charles P. Spencer, proprietor of a job office, is the owner, and H. R. Dawley, formerly of Greenwich, New York, is editor. The paper is independent and has evidence of considerable snap, but its field is exceedingly limited. Brattleboro has a population of 7,000. The field, too, is remarkably well covered by newspapers. The *Phoenix* (republican) has a large circulation in Brattleboro and Windham county; the *Reformer* (democratic) has a circulation which averages three out of every five families in the county and a large state edition besides. Then the weekly, Sunday and daily *Springfield Republican* have a big sale there, so that the field is well covered without a local daily.

There has been some important changes in the Burlington *Free Press* staff. E. H. Wolcott, who has been managing editor for the past few years, has resigned and goes to Natick, Massachusetts, where he has important business interests bequeathed him by an uncle who died recently. J. L. Southwick, formerly city editor, has been advanced to managing editor. Joseph Auld, formerly business manager, has gone to New York as manager of the Rapid Printing Company, and his place is filled by Willard Howe, formerly of Boston, a brother-in-law of Mr. Auld's. The change in the paper is noticeable, more especially in the make-up of the Saturday issue, which is very much better. The ability displayed in the editorials is much more marked, also.

The Rutland *Herald* has been changing its staff and make-up somewhat lately. H. I. Dillenback, formerly managing editor, has gone to Providence, Rhode Island, as manager of the *Telegram*. Robert A. Perkins, some years ago editor, and more recently editorial writer, is now managing editor. The night editor has also been changed and one Fletcher, formerly of St. Johnsbury,

is temporarily filling the vacancy. The course of the *Herald* on the liquor question last fall unquestionably injured it in the minds of a majority of the people, though why outspoken honesty should injure any paper is not clear.

The Montpelier *Argus and Patriot* is publishing occasional illustrated articles on Vermont which are excellent. The *Argus* is a great newspaper and is doing much for the state in pictorially advertising its beauties.

Governor Carroll S. Page has endeared himself to the editor's hearts by his fair distribution of important new items. He does not do as former governors have done, telegraph the matter to the two dailies and let the weeklies depend upon them for the news, but he telegraphs to every paper, great or small.

The prosperity of the printers and publishers throughout Vermont is evidenced by the fact that improvements and additions to plants are going on or contemplated. The Brattleboro *Phoenix* is putting in a new Cottrell press and changing their paper from a nine-column folio to a seven-column quarto. The Londonderry *Sifter* changed not long ago to all home print; some sort of a change is rumored for the Bellows Falls *Times*, and changes are advertised for the Springfield *Reporter*. New job offices are springing into existence and present offices are being enlarged both in size and apparatus. The outlook is certainly encouraging and it would seem that better and better work should be done by the printers. A public educated in good printing will not tolerate second-class work.

B. H. A.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor:

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 20, 1891.

Trade, at the time of writing, is becoming somewhat brisk in different parts of the continent. The great federal convention has closed its sittings, and I think it has been a general surprise that our politicians entertained federation so seriously. The convention drafted a constitution bill for the Commonwealth of Australia and adopted it before dissolving, and now the matter is to be brought before the different parliaments for its adoption or rejection. There are a lot of difficulties in the way before the "Commonwealth of Australia" will send a representative to your "court" at Washington; and as to its being represented at your World's Fair, well—at any rate from what I hear a good many of its subjects that "are to be" have already begun putting a little in the bank, so as to be able to visit Chicago in 1893.

The shearers, of Queensland, are bringing disgrace on the name of unionism by their mode of carrying on the warfare against the pastoralists. They have been trailing "firesticks" through the country, which at this time of the year is as dry as the proverbial bone, and the consequence is that there has been a great loss of haystacks, fodder, houses and fencing. The mobs of unionists have been charged repeatedly by the soldiery at the point of the bayonet, and the strike leaders have been imprisoned for inciting to riot and treason. The latest outrage was the firing of a court house. The Melbourne Trades Hall has publicly denounced these actions as unworthy of unionists.

In the midst of the turmoil in the labor world which is going on upon this continent, especially among the shearers in Queensland, it is pleasant to read the speech uttered by Chief Justice Liley in laying the foundation stone of the Trades Hall in Brisbane on the 7th inst. During the course of his speech he said the labor movement was now confronted by the power of organized wealth, backed up by the power of intellectual education and of organized intelligence, and therefore, it behooved workmen to meet these forces by educated intelligence of their own. They were a power, said the judge, and he wished them to be an educated power. He went on to say that he had every belief in educated democracy, but would rather see uneducated democracy than see the country ruled by tyrants. The means by which workers would attain their ends would be by education, and the wealth which they would draw from their own temperance, prudence and thrift. He referred them to the precept upon which all social systems must be built, namely, they must not work merely for themselves, but for each other; and they were

getting near the day when the man who did not work neither should he eat. The chief justice's speech was frequently cheered, and he was presented with a silver trowel by the trades unions. The friendship and counsel of Judge Lilley and Chief Justice Higginbotham, of Victoria, are doing an immense amount of good to the workers of Australia — not excepting printers.

Good tidings of great joy among the printers comes to hand just before the departure of the mail. The news is from Melbourne, and reads to the effect that Mr. John Hancock, the popular secretary of the Melbourne Typographical Association, has been elected to represent the Collingwood seat in the Victorian Parliament, rendered vacant through the death of the chief secretary for the colony, Mr. Langridge. Mr. Hancock has been a prominent unionist for many years, although a youngish man, having held such offices as president of the Trades Hall Council and president of the Melbourne Typographical Association. He took a very prominent part in the late strike, being a member of the finance and control committee. His election is a grand event for the workers, who just now need such white men as Mr. Hancock in our halls of legislature. I rejoice with those that do rejoice on this event, having had the opportunity of knowing what manner of man he is who has been thus elevated to a great responsibility.

ASMODEUS.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1891.

The typographical and kindred interests have experienced a season of prosperity since the advent of spring.

All lines of trade connected with paper making and marketing are holding their own, although prices are low. The machinery, type and supply people are busy, as are also the manufacturing stationers. The newspapers are all doing well, their advertising patronage being enormous and profitable.

The ex-delegates to the International Typographical Union celebrated the birthday of George W. Childs, publisher of the *Ledger*, on Tuesday, May 12, in a magnificent manner. The assemblage was a large one, many of the printers being accompanied by their wives, daughters and sweethearts. The banqueting hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and other appropriate emblems. John A. Dardis, president of the Philadelphia ex-Delegates' Association, after the edibles were served, rapped for attention, and said: "We are assembled here tonight to celebrate the birthday of a man who, by his whole-heartedness and his kindness to the printing fraternity, has endeared himself not only to the ex-delegates, but to their families. We will drink to the health of Mr. Childs." George Chance, of the *Record*, was the toastmaster, and assumed the position with a humorous story. The opening toast was the "International Union of North America," responded to by the late secretary-treasurer, E. S. McIntosh, of the *Evening Telegraph*, who sketched the career of the union, and in concluding expressed the sentiment that it would long live to drink the health of George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel. J. B. Roberts recited "How the French Took Saragossa." James J. Daily, the foreman of the *Ledger* composing room, and who is also a trustee of the Childs-Drexel Fund, then read a letter from Mr. Childs, who regretted his inability to be present, and thanked the association for the honor done him by celebrating his birthday. Mr. Daily also read a pleasant and congratulatory letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Mr. Childs. "The Day We Celebrate" was replied to by James Welsh, who paid a splendid and enthusiastic tribute to Mr. Childs' kindness and generosity. He closed by saying: "The name of George W. Childs will live forever, borne on by that title which we all honor. 'A Union home for Union printers' is indissolubly connected with him." The other toasts were "The Philadelphia Typographical Union," responded to by Ira Somers, of the *Evening Telegraph*, and "The ex-Delegates' Association," by Jacob Glaser, of the *Railway World*, a former president of No. 2. A number of invited guests were present. A dispatch was received from W. W. Maloney, president of the George W. Childs' Club, of Washington, D. C., stating that the members were

honoring Mr. Childs' birthday with great enthusiasm, and proffering their congratulations.

Seven union compositors, employed upon the *Daily Republican*, Wilmington, Delaware, recently went on a strike, because the proprietors of the paper had introduced stereotype plate matter. Six columns of this matter is used daily, and the printers claimed they were unable to make more than \$10 a week. Other compositors were engaged and the paper has appeared as usual. The strikers have procured work elsewhere.

This year is the 200th anniversary of the birth of Wilhelm W. Rittenhouse, and of the first paper made in America by Wilhelm, the original member of the family, who also adopted the clover-leaf as his paper mark. The Rittenhouse Memorial Association will celebrate the event at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in September.

Since the *Item* opened its annex on Taylor street, and erected there another Hoe quadruple press, it is perhaps the best equipped printing office in Philadelphia, as far as press facilities go, being now provided with three quadruple presses. Hoe & Co. are building another monster quadruple for it, which will be delivered some time during June.

The *Press* has also ordered from Hoe & Co. three quadruple stereotype perfecting presses, and they will be completed some time during the summer. They will cost \$137,500. The machines will have an aggregate running capacity each hour of 144,000 four-page papers, 144,000 six-page, 144,000 eight-page, 72,000 ten-page, 72,000 twelve-page, 72,000 fourteen-page, 72,000 sixteen-page, 36,000 twenty-page, 36,000 twenty-four page, cut at the top, counted and the supplements inset and pasted, if desired. The Hoe Company are pushing the work upon these machines as rapidly as possible.

ARGUS.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, April 22, 1891.

The executive council of the New Zealand Typographical Association sent a deputation down to Dunedin to meet the Federated Master Printers in conference. Our delegates assembled in Dunedin on April 1, when there were present Mr. J. McIndoe, president of the Otago branch (in the chair), representing Otago; Mr. A. T. W. Bradwell, representing Canterbury; Mr. John Rigg, representing Wellington; Mr. George Long, representing Hawkes Bay; and Mr. A. Walker, representing the executive council. The delegates have just sent in their reports to the bodies they represent, and they will not be made public until after the boards have examined them, but I understand that nothing practical resulted.

Trade has been jogging along in a steady way, and the government postoffice is just increasing its staff.

As will be seen in the different paragraphs of this letter, death has been busy in the newspaper ranks during the past month. The most prominent victim of his sickle was the Hon. W. Reeves, M.L.C., and proprietor of the *Lyttelton Times* (Christchurch), one of the leading papers in our colony. Mr. Reeves was one of the earliest of the *Little Tin Times*, as its opponents used to dub it, and unionist printers can recall many a fight with the owner. But of recent years Mr. Reeves had changed his tactics toward workers, and at this present time the latter had not a stouter advocate, and is not the Hon. W. P. Reeves (eldest son of the deceased) the idol of the people and minister of education and of justice? and it is worthy of remark that the man who had sworn he would never have a union compositor in his office, changed his nature and became a leader in assisting to form the Canterbury Typographical Association — and now he is dead. The past is buried with his bones, and we all rejoice that he gave us much help and assistance before he passed away; and more than all, that he leaves a son, to whom I believe all credit is due for the change, and whose future beams with promise.

On Friday, April 17, instant, Mr. Philip Corliss, chief accountant in the Wellington *Evening Post* office, died of typhoid fever, at the age of thirty-two years. He was a most genial fellow, and his funeral, on Sunday, was one of the largest seen in this city,

attended by all classes, printers predominating. Many wreaths were sent. Each department of the *Post*, in which place he had served from errand boy upward, for seventeen years, sent a floral wreath with an appropriate printed inscription.

At 6:30 A.M., on April 16, a fire broke out behind the editor's room of the *Marlborough Times* (Blenheim) office, and in a very short time the place was in ashes. The loss to the proprietor, Mr. G. C. Beckett, is \$7,000, with an insurance of \$2,000. Nothing is known of the origin of the fire, and the editor was out of town. Mr. Beckett, who has lost everything, having received spontaneous offers of support and sympathy from all parts of the district, including money promises and every form of assistance, has decided to start the *Times* again, which he notifies to do shortly.

Mr. W. Munro, for many years the chief engraver on the staff of the *New Zealand Herald* (Auckland), died early in the present month. He was one of New Zealand's best chess players, editing for years that department of the journal to which he was attached.

A return which has just been issued by the Postoffice Savings Bank, which is under the management of the government of the colony, shows the thriftiness of our population. The return states that there are 100,000 depositors in the above bank, with an aggregate deposit of nearly \$12,500,000. Considering that New Zealand's population is just about 600,000, this speaks well.

The *Evening Press*, of Wellington, has again changed hands, this time coming into the possession of Mr. Kirkbridge, who for many years owned the best-looking of colonial country journals up the Wairarapa. Now, it was his custom, when running the country paper, to train smart boys to do his picking up, but when they had served such a term that they thought it was time to get a "rise," and made such a demand, then he would make them a present of a Waterbury watch, tell them to regulate their life by it (who does not know its merits?) and give them as a parting gift a "note" to the government printer, with whom he was on the best of terms. The government printer has never been known to dishonor a note from Kirkbridge, and the country apprentice has graduated as a first-class compositor from the government printing office, and there are now scattered over the colonies many young men who are thankful to both gentlemen. When Mr. Kirkbridge came down from the country and assumed control of the *Press*, the board of management of our society, well knowing his love for boy-labor, waited upon him to know whether his intentions were honorable, reminding him of an agreement recently entered into with the late proprietary. Their relief was great when he informed the deputation that it was his intention to observe the agreement referred to.

TOM L. MILLS.

FROM SPAIN.

To the Editor:

BARCELONA, April 30, 1891.

Revisiting Spain after a long absence, its chief commercial city was fixed upon for a short stay. My first visit was to the journeymen printers' association of Barcelona, Sociedad de Impresores, at calle Ferlandina 20, where it was learned that a fusion had been arrived at between the two typographical unions of less than three years ago, and now they are united, and firmer than before the division. The secession had been caused by various reasons, the principal of which was that the more advanced members objected to the expense of maintaining a president—considering the post unnecessary—and it is this section that has triumphed. Now when meetings are called they select a chairman for the occasion, his duties ceasing at the end of the meeting, and the affairs of the society are managed by a duly appointed junta.

It is pleasing to note in the new regulations (issued August last) of this society that provision has been made for the foundation of a library, which is already under way. Donations of printing-trade journals are acceptable from all parts of the world, for some of the members are polyglots, and understand the Latin languages as well as Anglo-teutonic.

The Society has a monthly bulletin of eight well-printed pages, printed at the office of B. Baseda, calle Villarroel 17, priced at 25 centimos per copy, which forms a useful exchange for those

journals desiring to be posted on typographic matters in Spain. Members of the society also belong to the Federacion Tipografica Espanola, of Madrid (which is to the various printers' societies of the peninsula what the International Typographical Union is to the subordinate unions in the United States).

Visiting the new premises of the well-known typefounder, C. Gorchs, on the calle Cortes, he stated that, what with losses and disappointments, he had been having a hard time of it, which had in measure accounted for the irregular appearance of the illustrated periodical of his concern, *el Correo Tipografico*. Formerly this was a promising fortnightly, and the proprietor speaks of raising it to its former standard position. Gorchs is believed to be a hard worker, yet has realized that "all that glitters," etc. The city bureau of the Ramirer combination was also called upon, where one of the chiefs reported business slack. (In somnolent Spain, can they expect ever to be much otherwise?) This company, it is said, owns the largest printery in Spain.

Barcelona (about twenty-eight hours from Paris by express) has some 300,000 inhabitants, for whom a total number of periodicals approaching 150 are provided (including several in the Catalan dialect.) The two chief dailies, *el Diario de Barcelona* and *el Diluvio*, take the form of brochures, consisting of from 16 to 32 pages, measuring 8 by 6 inches. The latter (*Deluge*) is an uncompromising democratic issue, and, appropriate to its unique title, it has a circulation larger than any daily published in the town. *La Publicidad* and *el Noticiero Universal* are the next two important diurnals of radical opinions. *La Anarquia*, the new socialist daily, appears to promise well, although its implacable tenets do not please everybody. The capital of Catalonia is to Spain what Marseilles is to Gaul—a nucleus of republicanism and communalistic opinions of the non-compromising, archaïque sort.

Of all central European countries, Spain is least frequented by American and English tourists, yet it is a most historic country. No United States rambler who made a journey through the land of the Cid would regret it. But so few have been its English speaking residents, that it has never been known to have printed within its boundaries a journal or periodical in English.

Spain has an effective periodical press of about 2,000 regularly appearing issues. No good directory of Spanish journalism is known to exist, though it is likely that the postoffice administration possesses one, for, as in other continental countries, all the bureaux-de-poste receive subscriptions for newspapers, magazines, etc.

Barcelona may generally be considered a city of beauty. Such lengthy, umbrageous and wide public walks the writer has never seen eclipsed anywhere. And it has many diversions to offer to visitors—from the great theatre Liceo to the minor and gay Novedades. It is believed to possess the finest monument ever erected in Spain to a man—the noble Columbus pedestal and statue, made of iron and bronze, the top of which is reached by elevator, where a grand panoramic view is obtained.

Of Spanish daily newspapers, the chief in almost all respects is *el Imparcial*, of Madrid, with a circulation of from 75,000 to 80,000; and after it, a good second, comes *la Correspondencia de Espana*, with a circulation of 60,000. Both are printed on Marinoni presses. *El Dia*, *el Liberal*, *la Epoca*, *el Globo*, *el Pats*: these are all prominent dailies of diverse politics.

In Madrid, color-printing is at a fair standard, the exigencies of the Spanish taste for fancy shades bringing this about. For their pictures of bullfighting scenes they have not yet so far been eclipsed by any nation. Their periodicals devoted to the national sport bear proof of this. In Zaragoza, Cadiz, Santander, Malaga, Seville, Valencia, etc., exist facilities for good color-printing, if not for first-class letterpress work; but, unfortunately, the labor is not put to a good use—being used only to satisfy the morbid and Spanish curiosity for illustrations of bullfight sport.

Illustrated journalism on the peninsula finds its apex in the weekly *Ilustracion Espanola y Americana*, Madrid, which is quite up to any of the high class pictorial journals of America or Europe.

WORLD TRAMP.



ROSALIND.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, direct from photograph, by the BLOMGREN & LINDHOLM COMPANY,
corner Dearborn and Harrison streets, Chicago.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12, 1891.

This city is crowded with visitors from the country and coast cities and towns, all of whom are anxious to be present at the various entertainments being given in honor of President Harrison and his party. The launching of the new coast defense war vessel, the *Monterey*, was timed so as to occur during the president's visit, and it is questionable if such a like event in reference to the other new war vessels and cruisers recently floated has been attended by such a large assemblage of people.

Business in printing circles has been quite dull during the past month, but an increase is now perceptible. This is no doubt due, to a large extent, to the usual demand at this season of the year from the schools, colleges and academies for the necessary printing for their closing exercises.

The trouble between the Typographical Union of San Francisco and the H. S. Crocker Company has now reached a stage at which a satisfactory settlement is insured. Two of the three men who applied for admission to the union upon the return of the employes of this company to work, were reinstated upon the recommendation of the executive committee. A fine of \$50 was exacted from one of these employes and a fine of \$25 from the other. To the third man, the union positively refused admission, although three votes were taken on his name. Alfred Pennington, the chairman of the executive committee, states that the members were all well acquainted with this rejected man's unsavory record, and were determined not to have him in their fraternity. Charles H. Crocker, the treasurer of the H. S. Crocker Company, states that the matter has been entirely turned over to the Typothetæ of San Francisco, with full power to act and do what in its judgment is best to secure an amicable settlement.

The next meeting of the Typothetæ of San Francisco will be held on Wednesday, May 6, when the report of the typographical union in reference to the non-admission of one of the Crocker employes will be acted upon by this body. Charles A. Murdock, the president, states that the Typothetæ will undoubtedly advise the H. S. Crocker Company to discharge this man and thus end the difficulty. He adds that the more he thinks over the matter, the more convinced is he that the typographical union's action is fair and entirely justifiable in the premises, for not only has the man in dispute a bad record, but when he was first asked to join the union during the strike and was presented an application for admission into that organization by the executive committee, he tore it up and threw it into the faces of those gentlemen.

The Filmer-Rollins Electrotpe Company is rapidly becoming the foremost house of its kind in San Francisco, and gathering to itself by far the largest part of the electrotyping and stereotyping work here. William P. Filmer, the president of the company, may be justly termed "the father of electro and stereotyping of the Pacific coast." For many years he managed that department of Painter & Co's typefoundry when that concern was the only electrotyping establishment in San Francisco or on the coast. However, he started in business for himself some six or seven years ago, and his successful efforts in this direction have resulted in the formation of the present company and the large additions to the plant which make it in a large degree the most extensive of its kind on the coast.

A. Carlisle & Co. are branching out extensively in the printing line. The chief attention of this firm is given to new forms of printing whereby large expense is saved to the purchasers.

S. W. Raveley's large printing establishment has recently received an addition in the shape of a new 32 by 46 Hoe press, making a total of four presses of this size in the office. Mr. Raveley has the reputation of being at the very head of the printing trade for fine presswork. Among the regular work turned out by this office may be mentioned the weekly edition of the official organ of the Salvation Army, amounting to 10,000 copies. The San Francisco directory is also printed at this establishment. Mr. Raveley has an invention of his own for placing rollers to keep off the dust, which is quite ingenious. It consists of cabinets

set close to and arranged along the walls, in which the rollers are placed one above the other, with a door sliding up and down, which, when pushed in its place, makes almost an air-tight compartment. The rollers are thus always kept clean, but little space being taken up by the cabinets. E. P.

FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, May 2, 1891.

The printing today in this city remains active, and trade is gratifyingly brisk for this time of the year. In another six or eight weeks business will become quieter; but, meantime, the wheels of trade whirl rapidly in all trade quarters. There are several publications issued in this city of which thousands of persons in it know nothing, from the *Philatelic World* to the *United States Mail*, or again, to the new organ for children, the *Doll's Dressmaker*—a sparkling little serial of a practical and imaginative turn, conducted by, of course, a lady, "Jenny Wren." Jobbing work is unusually brisk. Very few "long-headed" compositors are in want of work—those who care to work. At the same time, looking at the dirty proofs that most offices put up with, it is not clear that the average compositor has yet become a fond disciple of either Noah Webster or Lindley Murray.

I am told that on the advent of the new copyright act in July next, the effect of the same will at once be seen in the multiplication of native authors, that the existing itch for writing will be intensified when the foreign glut is shut down, and that the prices charged by the publishing houses will probably be reasonable at the outset, until a rush of work ensues, when they will "put on the screws." There is much undiscovered literary talent on this continent which looks for its innings, a good deal of it in the comic department. "Nyeisms" are the cause of much complaint from the intelligent readers of the Sunday papers in this city, who enjoy genuine fun, but have no taste for the forced, paid-by-the-line article by so-called humorists who consider gross exaggeration and burlesque the essence of merriment.

I am told that the old well-known printing house of John Polhemus has lately become incorporated through the addition, among others, of the son, Charles Polhemus, and the manager and the sub-manager of the business. Mr. Polhemus is considered a high authority in trade matters, and is treasurer of the Typothetæ association. A few days ago, at the burial of his wife, the ceremonies were attended by a large number of friends and employes.

The New York *Sun* should be taking steps to stay the progress of its contemporary, the *World*, into whose maw a large portion of the *Sun's* interests and income have disappeared in the past three years. It is reported that the salary of its chief editor, and that of his son, have been doubled of late. They are stated to be in receipt of about \$40,000 a year between them. Observe, I said stated, as I would not in any sense commit myself to this as verified. There have been few firm changes since my previous letter. The *Catholic World's* new premises on Sixtieth street is nearly finished. It is to be a well-stocked emporium of the printer's art, having the most complete and modern arrangements. It is owned by the Paulist Fathers.

A section of the daily press is saying that ninety per cent of the Knights of Labor "favor a third party indorsement." Is that so with the typesetters? If so, what third party, and will this proposed third party forward the interests of the printing trade generally? If so, by all means "Up, Guards, and at 'em!" But past experience does not show that any political party is likely to take the place of individual and combined self-help in industrial affairs.

The intention to erect a palatial set of buildings between Broadway and Sixth avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, this city, for the New York *Herald*, has apparently been postponed by order of Mr. J. G. Bennett, who, it is stated, is not prepared yet to commit himself to some of the projected details, before further consultation. Mr. Bennett is said to be consulting every imaginable authority of importance in the two hemispheres for what he intends to be a remarkable structure in design and cost,

likely to cast into the shade the *World* building, whose most conspicuous features externally are height and color, which appeal less to artistic taste than to loudness of expression. The land is said to have been leased for thirty years, at \$50,000, \$60,000 and \$70,000 respectively for each third of the period named, and the American News Company is said to intend leasing half of the first floor and basement.

The *Daily News* has moved into the *World's* former habitat in Park row, and, with its usual un-American flatness, has made nothing of the occasion by way of self advertising in any way. This would be commendable if it were modesty and reserve; but it isn't; it is incapacity to see a good chance.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, late of Fulton street, has moved into Park row, which ought to prove a wise step. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, of this city, are said to have made a departure, which may prove a wise one, as circumstances occur—in recently distributing among their employes a portion of their business profits, earned in the past year. Publishers do make money evidently; and in this way one firm is trying to enlist the personal interest of its hands. Very good, while the sun shines; but if their ordinary wages partly depend on these divided profits and a losing year ensues at any time—well, coöperative experience elsewhere shows plainly that work-people then "kick," though it may not be so here, and I hope not. Speaking of printers' or publishers' dividends, I see it stated that the well-known English firm, Cassell & Co., lately declared a dividend of ten per cent for 1890, besides adding \$10,000 to their surplus fund. Evidently there is money in the business.

LEONIDAS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1891.

At the government printing office there is a good deal of work to do, but as there is a scarcity of money to pay the hands, Public Printer Palmer cannot push it. There have been but very few reinstatements since the "big discharge," and it is understood that there would not be any employes taken back until about July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. On that date, it is rumored, there will be a large number of the old hands called back. The force in every department has been largely reduced; the third division, *Record* room and specification room, have scarcely half the number of men that they had the beginning of March. We also learned that there would be few or no leaves of absence granted to any of the employes until the arrival of the fiscal year, which fact we deem a rather discouraging one to the public printer. All of these inconveniences are due, of course, to the negligence of congress to donate a sufficient amount of money to properly run the government printing office, where, we venture to state, there are engaged the hardest worked government employes in the city.

The recent strike here in the book and job printing offices, referred to in our last letter, does not seem to have changed a great deal, and there are still a number of printers receiving compensation from the "strike fund" of the International Union. Rufus Darby and Mr. McQueen are still rated as proprietors of "unfair" offices, and positively refuse to accept the terms of No. 101. The fact that these two offices did not employ a very large force of men, does not make a great deal of difference in affairs.

About the most deplorable condition of affairs here now in the line of newspaperdom, is the recent suspension of the *Washington Critic*, an evening issue printed here. By its suspension about forty compositors have lost situations. At present, it is not positively known what will be the result, but it is thought that the property will be purchased by a syndicate of newspaper men, and at an early day resume publication.

Since the new management has taken hold of the *Herald*, it seems to have improved in every particular. The Messrs. Henessy & Soule know how to appreciate a good thing when they once get hold of it.

We very cordially accept the correction made by "Elio," in the last number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. We by no means

"designedly" omitted the printing-house of George R. Gray in our list of "fair" offices here, but on the other hand, accept as positive facts all the good things "Elio" has said in praise of Mr. Gray's establishment. This blunder was undoubtedly "inadvertently" made.

Work in the book and job offices is pretty slow right now, and we venture that there are more idle printers here than has been known in a long time. This condition of affairs is partially owing to the recent strike, and also the suspension of the *Critic*.

Subbing on the *Post* and *Star* is said to be pretty fair, but considering the number of "subs" on hand, there is scarcely a "living for all."

Ed. H. Burch, an employe of the government printing office, has resigned, and expects to leave the city soon for his home in New Jersey.

R. P. Fithian, of the specification room, and L. Hearn Patterson, of the *Record* room, recently discharged from the government printing office, are among the late reinstatements.

Copyholder Helms, of the *Record* room, government printing office, has been recently transferred to the "case," and the manner in which "Bunny" manipulates the metal would startle a New York or Chicago "swift."

EM DASH.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4, 1891.

Since my last quarterly communication to *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the typographical kaleidoscope in this city has been given another turn, and the effect produced is anything but pleasing or satisfactory. The first of the year opened with business in the printing line at an unusually low ebb, and the hopes then entertained that the coming of spring would witness a gratifying revival of trade have not been realized. Numerous failures in business other than ours have caused the mercantile class to curtail expenses in every possible manner and as a natural consequence many contracts for printing and kindred work which are usually placed at this season have been indefinitely postponed or given up entirely. Job offices which depend chiefly or altogether upon commercial work are experiencing hard lines, and only those which enjoy the patronage of the larger manufacturing concerns and the railway companies can be quoted as prosperous at the present time. The Inter-State Publishing Company found its business making a showing on the wrong side of the ledger, and closed out its extensive plant at a sacrifice and thereby no doubt avoided more serious future results. Then, but a few days ago, the printing establishment of S. G. Spencer was taken in charge by the Graham Paper Company under a writ of assignment. The newspaper circle, too, has been broken into by financial embarrassments, and last week the *Daily Globe*, which had had an existence of less than three years, succumbed to the inevitable, suspended publication and closed down its plant, which is now for sale at a sacrifice. These misfortunes coming upon the employers naturally bring no gladness to the hearts of those who perform the mechanical part of the business, and as a result here in Kansas City a great many members of the craft have been thrown out of employment. Quite naturally considerable of an exodus has taken place lately among the "prints," some going one direction and some another in search of newer pastures. There is, however, still remaining an overplus of subs on the newspapers, and the job offices have all the men they need, with numerous applications "on the hook." The Gate City just now presents an uninviting field for incoming printers.

The Rowan-Taber Company is the name of a new firm recently established here in the printing commission business. They are taking contracts for considerable work, and are giving out the greater part of it to home establishments.

The death of William M. Connolly, a member of Typographical Union No. 80, occurred on April 19, from consumption. Mr. Connolly was foreman at the Bradner-Andrews printing establishment, and a member of the executive board of the local union. He was formerly from Saratoga Springs, New York, where his

relatives now reside. The interment took place here under the auspices of No. 80, and was largely attended by the deceased's many friends. L. E. Hoffman, formerly proofreader with the Inter-State, is now foreman in the Bradner-Andrews composing room.

The George W. Crane Company, of Topeka, has the contract for a 1,000-page catalogue for the A. Baldwin Hardware Company, limited, of New Orleans, and is now engaged upon the work. The contract was originally secured by the Inter-State Publishing Company, of this city.

The very enterprising and successful firm of Teachenor & Bartberger, art engravers, has been established since my last. Both gentlemen were formerly in the employ of the Inter-State Publishing Company, Mr. Teachenor as artist and Mr. Bartberger as wood engraver. Their reputation for occupying the top notch in their profession was made in the West long ago, and the late productions of the firm only add to the laurels already achieved. The new firm are running a full force of hands upon a good paying class of work.

Messrs. S. S. Harrison, Billy Cline and Mont. Knapp, of the *Times*, threw up cases recently and went to St. Louis to join the Kansas City colony already flourishing there.

Mr. W. P. Dougherty, formerly foreman of the Inter State Publishing Company's establishment, is now in Galveston, Texas, where he has charge of the extensive house of Clarke & Courts. While in this city Mr. Dougherty enjoyed the reputation of being thoroughly conversant with all branches of the printing business, as is evinced by the many splendidly executed contracts he left behind; a thorough gentleman, as is testified to by his many friends and business associates here. The best wishes follow him to his new field of labor, where the very responsible position he has accepted is certain to be filled with credit to himself as well as satisfaction to his employers.

The morning *Times*, the evening *Times* and the evening *Star* have again been cutting down expenses by laying off cases.

The *Midland Mechanic* has passed into the control of the Industrial Council, and Mr. Frank Hall now occupies the editorial chair. This change was predicted in my last letter, and the move is certainly a wise one in the interests of labor in Kansas City. Mr. Hall is a man of ability in the sanctum, and being fully conversant with the labor question cannot fail to prove a success in his new capacity. Mr. F. A. Rathiel, one of the most enthusiastic members of No. 80, has charge of the mechanical department of the paper, and the two departments being thus ably headed, the *Mechanic* is a sure winner.

Two of the *Times* stereotypers were unfortunate enough, the middle of last month, to be stricken down with smallpox. Quite a panic was created around the "junction" by the occurrence, but things quieted down after something like a hundred printers and others had been vaccinated.

Messrs. Frank Foos, of the *Times*, and J. Frank Klunk, of the *Star*, will represent No. 80 at Boston in June.

Among the Kansas City printers who have recently gone to Chicago, are Messrs. Frank Klink, Henry Reichert and Albert Olson.

Messrs. T. G. Croft and Mort Bookwalter have gone to Galveston, Texas, and are employed at Clarke & Courts', in which house Mr. D. B. Skinner, formerly of this city, holds the assistant foremanship.

The city directory for this year is being printed by Hudson & Kimberly. As that office is sailing in the wrong boat, the union printers, together with the members of other union organizations, are refusing to give their names and addresses to the directory canvassers.

The Tiernan-Havens Printing Company have lately purchased a large amount of the material of the late Inter-State Company, together with the entire stereotype and electrotypes outfit. In consequence of these additions to their already extensive equipment, the firm will shortly enlarge their business by occupying a new composing room with all modern improvements. The Tiernan-Havens Company is one of the oldest printing houses in the

West and well deserves the extended patronage it receives. Under the able management of Mr. Charles Parsons the house employs more printers and turns out more work than any other job office in the city.

Captain J. A. Chapman, well-known in the West as an expert newspaper pressman, has for some time past had charge of the *Globe* pressroom until the recent collapse of that journal. Together with others the captain has been endeavoring to form a coöperative company to put the *Globe* on its feet again. BEN.

BAD FOR THE PROOFREADER.

The miseries of the proofreader have been held up time and again as a warning to all complaining mortals—though the accumulation of misfortunes that come upon him sometimes, even when seriously told, seem like a Bill Nye yarn for exaggeration, and only excite the hearer to laughter. It has remained for a German institution, having a name with enough consonants in it to shake out any loose teeth the unwary one who would seek to pronounce it might have, to fill the cup of the unfortunate proofreader to the brim—though the German reader has an advantage over his English prototype inasmuch as he can "cuss" deeper down in his throat. We clip the following from the Chicago *Herald's* special from Berlin:

It has been left for the ritschgericht to place the most odious, unjust and absurd construction on the law of journalistic responsibility. Henceforward the proofreaders of a daily paper will be liable to imprisonment for obnoxious or libelous articles appearing in the paper with which they are connected. The industrious state's attorney and the newspaper-hating officials will no doubt see that the law, as interpreted by the highest court of the realm, is properly carried out. In the case which gave birth to this iniquitous ruling, the editor of the paper which published the libel has been sentenced months ago, so that the offense, if it existed, has been fully atoned for. But outraged justice was apparently not satisfied with a single victim. The typesetter was not to be found, and the foreman who placed the article between the column rules was dead, so the legal lightnings fell upon the proofreader. He at the trial had admitted having read the article and to having made in it slight alterations to the extent of turning three Ms right side uppermost and putting in a couple of spaces. For these heinous offenses he is now undergoing four months' imprisonment in a striped uniform while making matches.

PAPER MADE FROM LOGS.

Chauncey M. Depew is such a keen observer and accurate and able reporter, says the *New York Tribune*, that, if he were old enough, he might be suspected of being the bright boy in the children's story of "Eyes and no Eyes," "grewed up." He always brings back lots to talk about from his travels and voyages, even his little ones. Speaking the other day about his recent trip over the Rome and Watertown road, he said:

"Let me tell you about the most interesting thing which I saw in my trip. It illustrates the beneficent power of invention. It was the manufacture of wood pulp in the mills at Watertown, and of wood pulp into paper. I was familiar with the old paper mill, and its consumption of rags. Those rags were gathered from all the hospitals and pest houses, slums and reservoirs of misery in the world. They frequently carried with them serious epidemics and fatal plagues, and the paper mill was the last place that any man would want to take anybody to, except his creditors, and he would take them there upon the chance that he would get rid of part of them from the diseases which they might contract.

"But Yankee genius, accomplishing the unexpected and utilizing the unforeseen, put a log, about as big as a good-sized dude, into a hopper. It comes out in about two minutes in small chips, rolls along upon an automatic railway into a big vat, is reduced by sulphuric acid to a soft pulp, flattened out by machinery into long strips about two feet wide, and cut three feet long, which are piled in stacks all around for use, then run through other innumerable rollers until it comes out at the other end, a prepared and marketable roll of paper for the press, and before you are well out of the building the log which you saw enter the hopper is being shipped to New York to carry the news of the world, and the intelligent discussion of every conceivable subject interesting to humanity, and the education of a first-class university, upon its face."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE "PRINTING WORLD," LONDON.

NO. XVI — WILLIAM KNIGHT CLOWES.

FAMOUS among the great printing establishments of London is the well-known house of Messrs. Clowes & Sons. It was founded in 1803 by William Clowes, grandfather of the gentleman whose portrait illustrates this article. In the year mentioned, Mr. Clowes commenced business in Villiers street, Strand, with a capital of £350. Fortune favored his exertions throughout. Especially was this to be noticed when he married a cousin of a statesman who had much influence in government quarters. This recommendation combined with good business ability soon made him a prominent printer, and in less than one year he had an office in Northumberland Court of which anyone might well be proud. Twenty years from the outset Mr. Clowes printed by steam. He had two or three machines in a dark cellar, and the process being novel, his office had many visitors of repute in the literary world. Like many more printers in the metropolis, Mr. Clowes and his steam press were objected to, and his neighbor, the Duke of Northumberland, whose palace was close by, brought an action against him which ended in a verdict for Mr. Clowes. He, however, decided to remove, and in 1826 he became the occupier of the spacious premises at Duke street, Stamford street (or to better fix the locality for Americans, just over Blackfriars Bridge).

While writing of Mr. Clowes and the Duke of Northumberland, I well remember a similar incident which happened many years ago. The printers in this case had built up a big concern, and had actually tenanted the premises for nineteen and one-half years, but some over-officious personage complained of the noise, and though six months only had to expire when they could legally snap their fingers at anybody, yet were they compelled to move *entirely*. The firm in question built a splendid office right in the heart of the city and specially suited to a printer's work. I have been told by the principal that they have taken care to avoid a recurrence of such an experience.

After Mr. Clowes' death, which took place in the year 1847, the business was carried on by his sons, William and George Clowes.

Mr. William Knight Clowes, our eminent printer for this month and the present head of the firm, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree. His maternal grandfather was Charles Knight, the author and publisher and the pioneer of high-class cheap literature. About the year 1860, Mr. Clowes entered the business and worked his way *downward* from the composing room to the machine room. I doubt whether in

any other profession a man has to work downward in order to rise in the world. In England, at least, it is an unwritten law for the composing room to be on the top floor and machine room on the ground floor. Having mastered the details of the printing office Mr. Clowes in a very short time took an active part in its management, and without a man conscientiously learns his business when young he will find his knowledge little or of no use to him when the mighty concern is under his personal control.

Nowadays employers know the value of training their sons to every mystery of the art, and to this end such sons as choose to follow the business of their fathers must go through the routine of each department. In no other way can they hope to succeed. Managers are very good men; *but no man works for another the same as he would for himself*; it is against the law of Nature. This beneficent dame instills into us that extra vitality when the golden apple to be won is for ourselves.

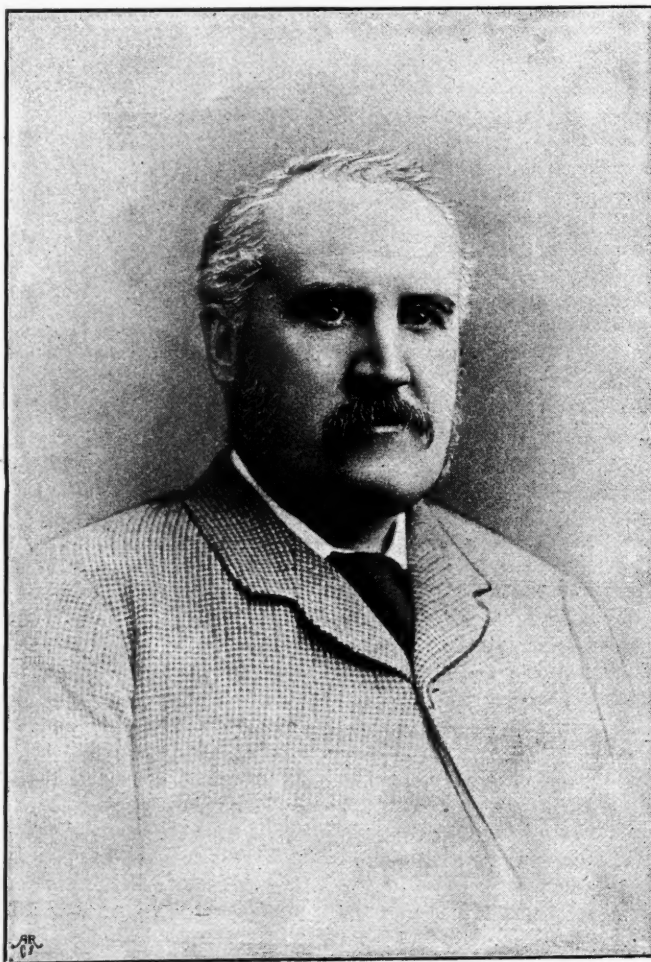
Mr. Clowes has had a good deal to say on the American copyright bill in the *London Times*, and his remarks may be taken as from the best authority in this country. Mr. Clowes' statements are based on practical facts, yet printers generally have taken this bill as coolly as if they were having their breakfast. Wait till it touches their pockets and then we shall find the British printer take something more than a lukewarm interest in this great measure. Printers over here have had enough to contend with this winter in the copyright bill and the rise of the London compositor's wages, by both of which Mr. Clowes has found his time most severely taxed. He says, "you (meaning myself) ought to be much obliged to me for giving you all these details when I have not a moment to spare on so uninteresting a subject."

In 1880, for family reasons, the business was made a limited company, and the managing directors are William Clowes, eldest son of William, already referred to, and William Charles Knight

Clowes, eldest son, and Edward Arnott Clowes, youngest son of George, before mentioned. The branches are: 13 and 14 Charing Cross, where there is a printing office and the publishing office of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and military drill works, etc.; 27 Fleet street, from whence the law reports are issued for England and Wales; and at Secles, Suffolk, there are also large printing and binding works, the head office and works being at Duke street, Stamford street.

A TRADE WITH HIM.

Julian Hawthorne says that literature is a trade with him, and that he does not write with enthusiasm, but of necessity. He thinks that the production of the best work demands the ability on the part of the author to wait on his moods and take his time. "If I ever," he says, "get so that I can see a year ahead, I shall try and write something for myself; something I may take delight in."—*Pike's Peak Herald*.



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ELECTROTYPING.*

NO. II.

THE MOLDING CASE.

Some molders use a brass molding case with a rim about one-eighth of an inch deep, while the modern method is to mold in a flat or rimless case. The latter is superior to the old method both as regards economy and results, as the flat case can be cast at a trifling cost from electrotype metal in use in the department, and can be shaved to the desired thickness on a plate-shaving machine. Should the flat case get out of true, or become damaged in any way, it may be thrown back into the metal pot and a new case cast at leisure.

FILLING THE CASE.

The molding-case, having been slightly warmed, is placed on a level iron table and surrounded by guards about an eighth of an inch higher than the case. The wax is now poured on the case with a *warm* ladle through a fine sieve, in order to prevent the wax from chilling and also to keep out any foreign substances that may have fallen into the wax-pot.

The operator immediately draws a heated round iron rod slowly over the wax to wipe off the air bubbles that rise to the surface.

If the water is not thoroughly boiled out of the wax, a heated building-iron or gas flame is passed over its surface in order to evaporate any remaining moisture.

After the wax has set, but while still warm, the guards should be relieved from the sides of the case, and all adhering wax scraped therefrom, that they may be ready for immediate or future use.

Should the wax shrink away from the sides of the case, or crack while cooling, it should be thrown back into the wax-pot, and five per cent of crude or virgin turpentine added, stirring for about five minutes, and proceed as before.

SHAVING THE WAX CASE.

While the wax is still warm, it is shaved to any desired thickness on a plate-shaving machine used expressly for the purpose. This insures a true and even case, and the result is that a true and even impression is obtained with less strain on the press, and less labor for the molder, than is possible when the case is not shaved.

BLACKLEADING THE CASE BEFORE MOLDING.

After the case has been shaved it is then carefully blacklead by means of a goat or badger hair brush used for that purpose. A cleaner and more economical method is to mix in a large bowl a solution of plumbago and water to the consistency of cream, and with a soft sponge rub the solution carefully and evenly over the surface of the wax, which should be rubbed dry with the palm of the hand before the mold is taken.

GRAPHITE.

Graphite and plumbago, more commonly called blacklead, are different terms for the same substance. Graphite does not contain a trace of lead, and only occasionally a slight trace of iron, which is foreign to it.

Graphite is one of two forms—the other being the diamond—in which carbon appears in nature. It is unaffected by any chemical compound, and is also unaffected by heat, except at very high temperatures, when it slowly combines with oxygen. It occurs either in mica-like scales scattered through rock, or in a powder disseminated through clay, or in solid masses like coal.

These three kinds are very different in appearance. The first, after being separated from the rock in which it occurs, resembles, except in color, flakes of bran. This variety is found principally in this country, by far the larger portion being produced at Ticonderoga, New York. The second variety is produced in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and occurs disseminated through clay beds. The third variety comes from the Island of Ceylon, where it frequently occurs in large masses like coal and is mined in a crude

*Through the kind permission of Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, New York, manufacturers of printing presses and electrotype and stereotype machinery, we reprint this article on Electrotyping from a work recently issued by them.

manner by the natives, often containing as high as ninety-five per cent of pure graphite. Pure graphite is the softest and is selected especially for the use of electrotypers. The American and Ceylon forms show a silvery-black color and are very slippery and soft to the touch. The German form is dead black in color and only acquires a polish by rubbing.

The usual trade test for graphite is to place a spoonful in the mouth; clay, if present, will cause the sample to stick to the tongue; soapstone and slate are recognized by their taste, while the finest particles of silica are felt between the teeth.

WASHING THE FORM.

After the form is laid on the stone, the operator removes all adhering ink from the face of the type and cuts, by means of benzine and a stiff brush, and when thoroughly dried, the form is then planed down. The molder in the meantime must be careful to observe that all the types are squarely on their feet, and that all spaces, quads and leads are pushed back in their proper places.

BLACKLEADING THE FORM.

Plumbago is now rubbed into the form by means of a moderately stiff brush, particular attention being paid to blackleading the *sides* of the rules and types, and seeing that the plumbago penetrates every crevice, in order to prevent the wax from sticking to the form. If this operation is carefully attended to, the form will relieve freely from the wax, and when held to the light will present a smooth and polished surface on the face and sides of the mold. Great care must be taken that no blacklead clogs the fine lines of engravings, as much depends on the preparation of cuts for molding.

Before the forms are returned to the printer all plumbago and adhering wax should be removed by means of hot lye and a stiff brush, after which they should be rinsed with running water by means of a hose.

CONCAVE IN TYPE.

Concave has been for years and is still a constant source of annoyance to electrotypers and printers. Several theories have been advanced as to its cause, but the difficulty still remains to annoy those molders who have not discovered a remedy for this much-talked-of annoyance.

The custom of running sufficient cases in advance to last for several hours or during the day is a good idea, provided the wax is kept in proper condition for molding; but generally the wax becomes cold and hardens before the cases are needed, and the molder loses much valuable time in reheating the wax from the back of the case, after which he places the cold form on the face of the wax and takes the impression, the result being a concave mold and consequently a concave surface on the face of the electrotype.

In order to avoid concave and have the face of the plate as true and sharp as the original, first shave the molding composition to an eighth of an inch thick, and then place a sufficient number of cases for immediate use in a steam-heated box, which should be kept at a uniform temperature until needed; when the wax is sufficiently warm on the face to take an impression of the thumb, blacklead the wax, and mold the form to the shoulder of the type.

If it becomes necessary to reheat the case, do it thoroughly, or until it is quite warm, and then cool it from the back, as the metal case, being a better conductor, retains the heat much longer than the wax. Hence the wax is softest nearer the metal. This must be reversed if good results are expected. Or in other words the surface of the composition must be softer than that portion nearer the metal case.

MOLDING THE FORM.

The form, *if large*, is placed on the projecting table of the molding press, and the warmed wax case, previously polished with plumbago, is placed thereon; a stiff bookbinder's board about an eighth of an inch thick, cut to the size of the bed of the press, is then placed on the back of the case, in order to retain the proper temperature in the wax while the molds are being taken.

In molding *small forms, or cuts*, the case is laid on a bookbinder's board on the projecting table of the molding press, and

the form or cut placed face down thereon. The form and case are now slid under the head of the press and molded in quick succession, being careful to blacklead the form or cut before each impression.

When electrotypes or process cuts are to be duplicated, or plates and type are used in the same form, it has been found almost impossible to make a perfect mold in the first impression. In order to produce the desired results, spread (with a separate brush) a thin film of *Crocus Martis* carefully and evenly over the blackened film on the surface of wax; or the *Crocus* may be rubbed into the cuts instead of on the wax, with equally good results. The form and case are now slid under the head and center of the press, and sufficient hand or steam power applied to force the wax to the shoulder of the type. Should the wax stick to the form in molding, pry the case gently at both ends with a screwdriver or similar tool, and then lift it squarely from the form; otherwise you are liable to tear the wax from between the type or distort the sides of the mold.

CUTTING DOWN THE MOLD.

The mold is now examined to see if a perfect impression is obtained, and if satisfactory, the displaced wax is cut down to the shoulder of the type. This operation is best performed by means of a sheath knife with a blade about eight inches long, bent on an angle to elevate the handle, and sharpened on the under or beveled side to a keen edge.

The cutting down of the displaced wax on the mold is done in the following manner: The operator, after seeing that the mold is slightly warm, lays the case on a level table in front of him, and while holding the cutting-tool in the right hand, heats it over a gas flame, and after laying the tool on its edge, quickly cuts the displacement from around the sides of the mold. The tool is again heated, and the operator, with a quick swinging motion, cuts diagonally across the mold, with a slight upward tendency toward the end of the cut, being careful to hold the knife firmly with the right hand, and to guide the blade on its bevel with the fingers of the left hand, in order to prevent the tool from digging into the wax. The cutting-tool should have a keen edge and be repeatedly heated over a gas flame, otherwise a film of wax is formed over the openings to the rules or bowls of the type, which, if allowed to remain, would prevent the cavities of the mold from being properly blacklead.

Cutting down the mold is a difficult operation for the beginner, and considerable practice is necessary before perfection is attained. This operation is unnecessary if the impression is taken from a high-spaced form.

After the displaced wax is cut down, the operator looks carefully over his work, and with a needle or other pointed tool, picks out any wax that may have been forced into the rules or the cups of the letters.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

DESERVING.

BY ENO.

St. Peter stood at the pearly gates,
Greeting a clamoring throng;
Men, dead and alive, were leaving earth
At the sound of Gabriel's horn.
'Twas then an old printer, scarred and tough
From age and toil and war,
Walked up in front of the judgment seat,
To enter the gates ajar.

"Your sins are many," St. Peter said,
"But there are things you haven't done:
We'll have to let you in, I guess,
To the bliss you well have won.
Enter the gates, forget the past,
Enjoy a home forever—
You didn't bend spaces to tighten your lines,
And you never threw pi in the river."

GREELEY CHANGED HIS MIND.

When I was first connected with his paper, said Mr. Charles A. Dana at the recent "golden anniversary" of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Greeley would allow no reports of the theaters or horse races in its columns. In fact, he did not want to take advertisements of that character. He conducted the paper on strictly Puritanical principles and abhorred anything that he did not think conducive to the public good. One day, in 1842, there was a horse race to come off which was of extreme importance. "It was virtually a struggle for supremacy between the racing men of the North and of the South, and most of the staff thought it ought to be reported in the columns of the *Tribune*. The man whose business it was to write the article went to Mr. Greeley and told him that all had agreed that the race should be reported as an important item of news. "Well," said the old man, shaking his head doubtfully, "I don't know; I guess we'll have to do it. We have to report hangings anyway." After that horse races and theaters received notice in the paper.

A JAPANESE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

We have received from Tokio a copy of the first number of a Japanese typographical journal entitled "The Press and Paper"—at least that is what we presume to be its name, being the only



English words on the title, which appears upon the fourth page of cover, reckoned by Occidental usage. The cover design is a tasteful conception showing vignettes of the various departments of the printing, lithographing and papermaking trades, interwoven by gracefully arranged sprays, presumably of apple blossoms and chrysanthemums. There are six illustrations, and one specimen of rule work which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers, in respect to which we desire to state that a platform on which the gentleman (or lady?) was prancing we have not included, and have also left out a peculiarly spiky and uncomfortable looking tree which was in dangerous proximity to his (or her?) bare feet.

Of the literary excellence of the journal we are unable to speak, but if it is on a par with its mechanical execution we have no doubt that the enterprising proprietor and talented editor will meet with deserved success in their venture, which we understand is the first of its kind in Japan.

SPECIMENS FROM FARMER, LITTLE & CO., TYPEFOUNDERS.

ABBAY SERIES.

NEW YORK — 63 & 65 BECKMAN ST.
AND 62 & 64 GOLD ST.

ESTABLISHED 1804.

CHICAGO — 109 QUINCY STREET.
CHAS. B. ROSS, MANAGER.

OLD STYLE ALDINE.

8 POINT.

PATENT PENDING.

36 A—\$2 25

MANY READERS REMEMBER THE STORY

CHILDREN OF THE ABBAY 259

10 POINT.

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THE POPULAR ROMANCE 354

12 POINT.

18 A—\$2 00

HANDSOME OLD STYLE TYPES

ABBAY FACES 36

18 POINT.

12 A—\$3 00

THE CANTERBURY TALES

ARCHITECTS 35

24 POINT.

10 A—\$3 25

SERIOUS EVENTS

NAME 56

36 POINT.

6 A—\$4 75

OLD PRINTER

STYLE 5

One of the Trade Journals recently contained a criticism of OUR ABBAY SERIES which leads us to reprint the entire Series in The Inland Printer. Notice that two smaller sizes, viz.: 8 point, or Brevier, and 10 point, or Long Primer, have been recently added. We desire to say that many *imitations* have appeared since OUR ABBAY SERIES was first BROUGHT OUT.

10 POINT.

PATENT PENDING.

40 A 30 A—\$3 75

THE POPULAR OLD STYLE ALDINE

The History of the Roman Republic by Goldsmith

Amount 1234567890

12 POINT.

36 A 18 A—\$3 00

THE AMERICAN PRINTERS

Marked Advancement in Design of Old Style Types

Artistic Printers Rejoice thereat 257

18 POINT.

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WASHINGTON CITY

Seat of Our National Government

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24 POINT.

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Antique Furniture to be Sold

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Never will Despair

Aldine 85

DYNAMO.

REGISTERED, No. 165,805.



12 POINT DYNAMO.

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CONFISCATION OF TELEGRAPHS

Messages Between Lovers

Forwarded Without Charge

Length or Distance Unheeded

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Gratuitous Summertime Excursions

Pullman and Sleeping-cars Included

36 POINT DYNAMO.

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LEGISLATIVE PAWNSHOPS

Loans on Mushroom Security

48 POINT DYNAMO.

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Ten-day Service Pension

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

LINING ACCURATELY AT TOP AND BOTTOM WITH POINT JUSTIFICATION.

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OUR DOORS SWING ON WELCOME HINGES TO ALL
PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS ARE GUARANTEED
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

SIX-POINT LINING GOTHIC No. 10.

45 A. \$1.55.

HEAVILY CHAINED AND LOCKED
SURE SAFEGUARDS OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS
FLAXEN-HAIRED MAIDENS AND MASTERS
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SIX-POINT LINING GOTHIC No. 11.

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INTERESTING FAIRY TALES
ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL LEGENDS
HOLDING READERS SPELLBOUND
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED NICKEL ALLOY TYPE METAL, BEST IN THE WORLD

MATHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS OF THE KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY

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Complete Six-Point Series, Nos. 9 to 13 inclusive, \$8.50

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\$2.10

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CONTENTMENT OF THE MIND AND GOOD HABITS
SAWBONES AND PILL-MAKERS OUTWITTED
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

45 A.

SIX-POINT LINING GOTHIC No. 13.

\$2.55

MOUNTAINS AND MEADOWS
GREETED WITH THE LARK'S MORNING SONG
SPRING HAS COME, WINTER IS GONE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

20 A.

TWELVE-POINT LINING GOTHIC.

\$2.10

MERRY PICNIC PARTIES BESIEGING SHADY NOOKS
\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 &

36 A.

EIGHT-POINT LINING GOTHIC.

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KEYSTONE TYPE FOUNDRY
ALERT, ACTIVE, ACCURATE, AND AHEAD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

25 A.

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\$2.00

BRILLIANT DIADEMS
RUBIES LURKING IN THE LIGHT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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EIGHTEEN-POINT LINING GOTHIC.

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8 A.

TWENTY-FOUR-POINT LINING GOTHIC.

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\$3.55

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4 A.

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\$3.65

NEW YEAR CALLS

HHHHHHHHHHHHH NNNNNNNNNNNNN

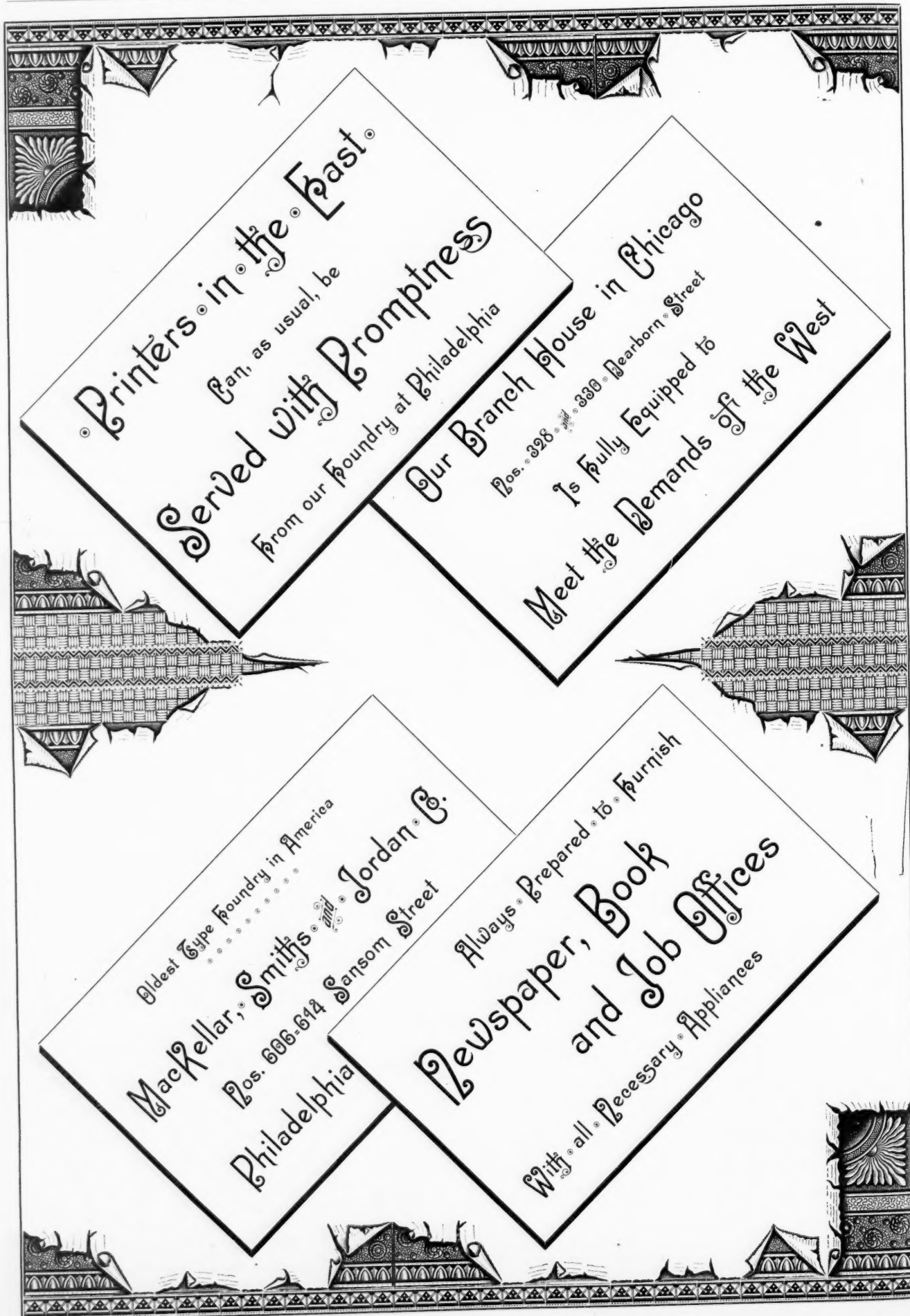
LINES BOTH AT TOP AND BOTTOM.

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

Cast from our celebrated Nickel Alloy Type Metal

Keystone Type Foundry

734-740 Sansom St., Philadelphia



Printers in the East.
Can, as usual, be
Served with Promptness
From our Foundry at Philadelphia

Our Branch House in Chicago
Nos. 228 & 230 Dearborn Street
Is Fully Equipped to
Meet the Demands of the West

Oldest Type Foundry in America
.....
Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan & Co.
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Always Prepared to Furnish
Newspaper, Book
and Job Offices
With all Necessary Appliances

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

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"CHAMPION" AND "DEFIANCE" NUMBERING MACHINES.

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WORKS — CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

GENUINE GRIPPER-FINGER.

Attachable to any Gripper.

Immovable on the Grippers. Chief in Simplicity. Any Sheet Removed.

AWARDED PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.

PAT. MARCH 24, 1891.



Besides the "1/4-in. Between-Line" illustrated, we make four other forms of Fingers: a "3/8-in. Between-Line" for wider spaces, a "Hair-Margin" that will nip a label or other sheet cut to the border, which saves paper and after-trimming; a "Short L" for gripping from below the sheet; a "Long L" for lengthening the grippers and preventing large sheets from dropping over on the ink-disk or rollers.

In all orders SPECIFY WIDTH OF GRIPPERS. Otherwise, a size fitting the average gripper (1 inch), and securable on all sizes under it, will be sent. Measure across the lower part of grippers.

PRICES: { Outfits of 10 pieces (1 pair of each form), either size, \$3 00
Pair of Fingers, either form or size, " " " 75
Single " " " " " 50

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HEBER WELLS,

(Successor to VANDERBURGH, WELLS & Co.)

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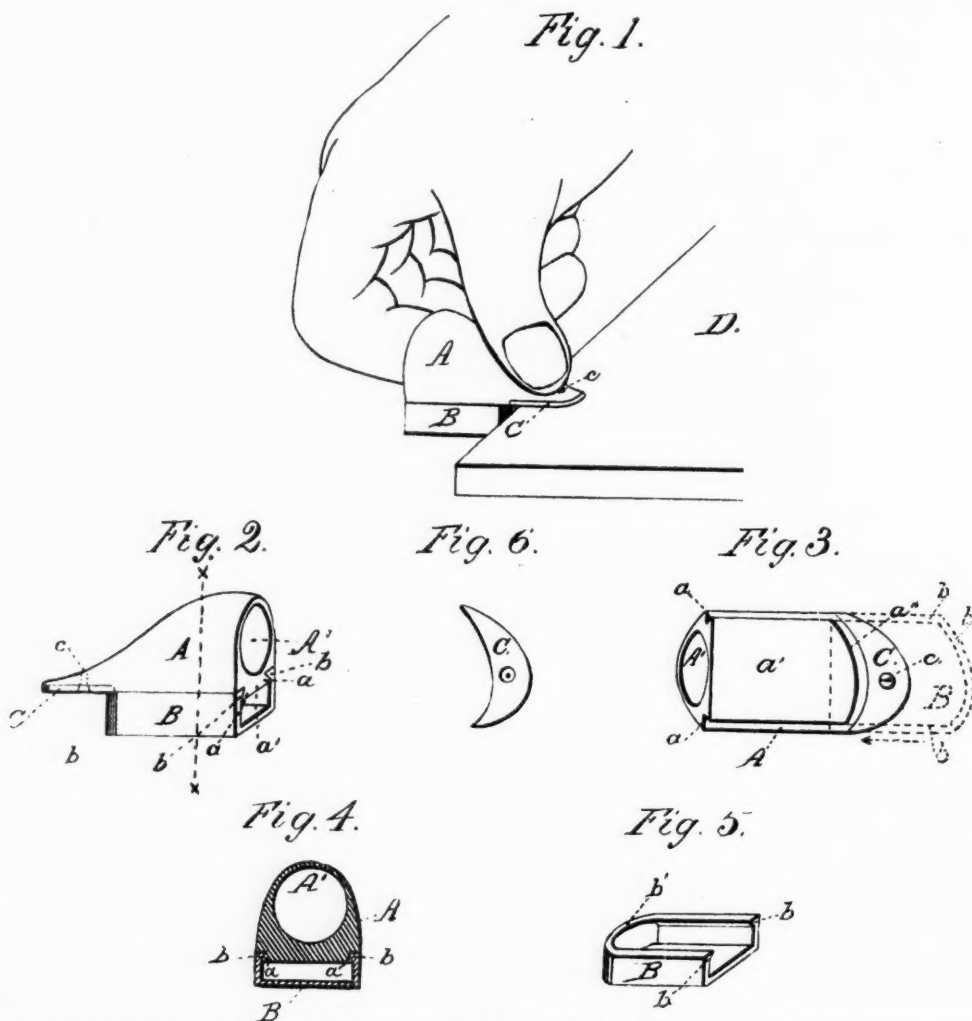
WOOD TYPE

Cabinets, Cases, Drying Racks and Sundries.

8 SPRUCE ST., NEAR NASSAU, NEW YORK.

Price's Improved Cover-Presser.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 8, 1887.



This invention has for its object to avoid the evils ordinarily met with and provide a means for expeditiously attaching covers to pamphlets by pressure after being pasted.

In order that those skilled may fully understand this invention, reference is made to the accompanying drawing by the following description:

Figure 1 is a view showing the manner in which the thimble or shield is used upon the finger and applied to the work. Fig. 2, a perspective view of shield or thimble. Fig. 3, a view of under surface of the same. Fig. 4, a sectional view at line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5, a detachable heel. Fig. 6, a detachable toe-plate.

Similar letters indicate like parts in the several figures.

A is the improved shield or thimble, which can be made of wood, metal, or other suitable material, the bottom or under surface having its sides grooved or channeled at *a*.

B is a detachable heel, with flanges *b* to correspond with channels or grooves *a* on under sides of shield or thimble.

C is a detachable toe-piece, so arranged as to permit its face to be on a line with channels or grooves *a*, and attached to the toe by means of screw *c* or its equivalent.

To operate the invention, slip the shield or thimble *A* upon the forefinger, the lower surface, *B*, facing toward the back of the hand. Place the pamphlet so as to allow the pasted edge to lie in proper position near the center of the cover. Now turn the cover so as to inclose the pamphlet. Close the

hand. This will bring the thumb in contact with the upper end or toe of shield *A*, as shown in Fig. 1, and the heel *B* and toe-plate *C* are brought in position to fit the side and edge of pamphlet *D*. Now, by moving the hand back and forth, and at the same time applying the required pressure by means of the thumb and finger, the operation is complete. The pressure obtained by this method is such as to obviate the necessity of repeating the operation on the opposite side.

To apply the heel *B* to the body of the shield or thimble *A*, it is slid into the grooves *a* from the front or toe, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, and pushed back until the edge *b'* comes in contact with shoulder *a''* on the shield or thimble *A*. This shoulder is formed in rear of seat for toe-plate *C*, its object being to hold the heel in position and to keep it from moving back when the required pressure is given to the edge of the pamphlet.

Each shield or thimble is to be furnished with heels of different depths to accommodate the thickness of the pamphlet, book, etc. It frequently occurs that pamphlets of intermediate thicknesses have to be covered, which would require but slight variation in the depth. This difficulty is overcome by removing the toe-plate *C*.

The patentee is not limited in the construction of this improved pamphlet-presser to any particular size or shape, as it may be varied in any of these particulars without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

FIRST—As a new article of manufacture, a device for pressing covers to books, pamphlets, etc., which consists of a shield or thimble having two flat surfaces, one arranged at right angles to the other, substantially as described.

SECOND—In a device for pressing and attaching covers to books, pamphlets, etc., the combination of a shield or thimble with toe and heel arranged at right angles to each other, and constructed substantially as described, to allow the heel to be removed and substituting others of different depths to suit the thickness of the book or pamphlet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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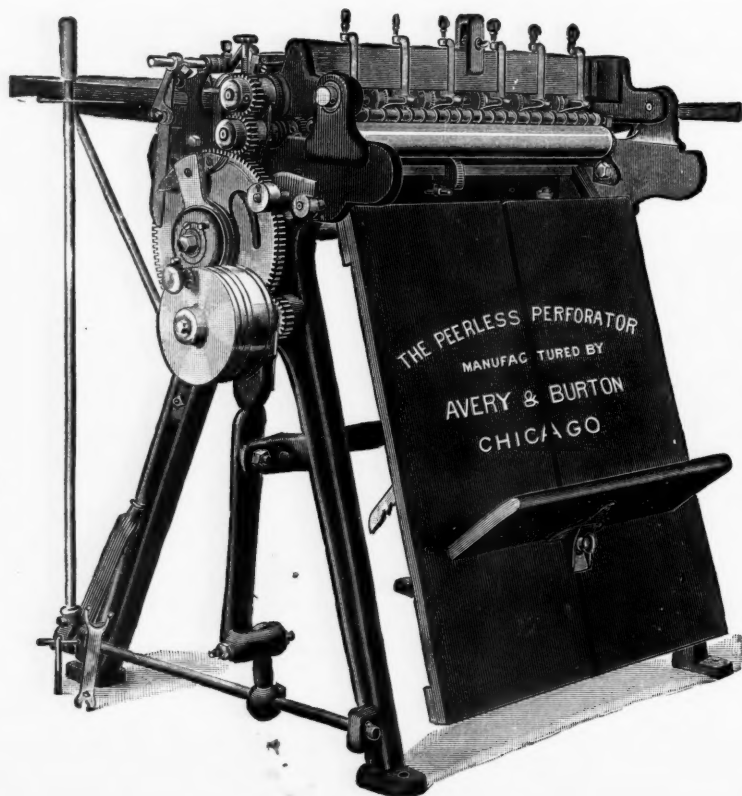
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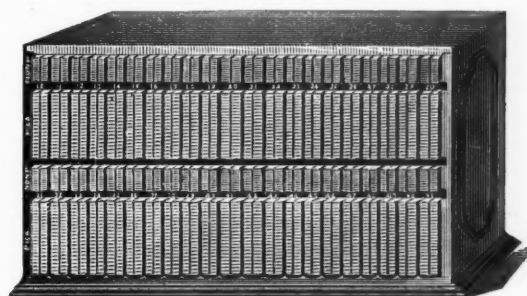
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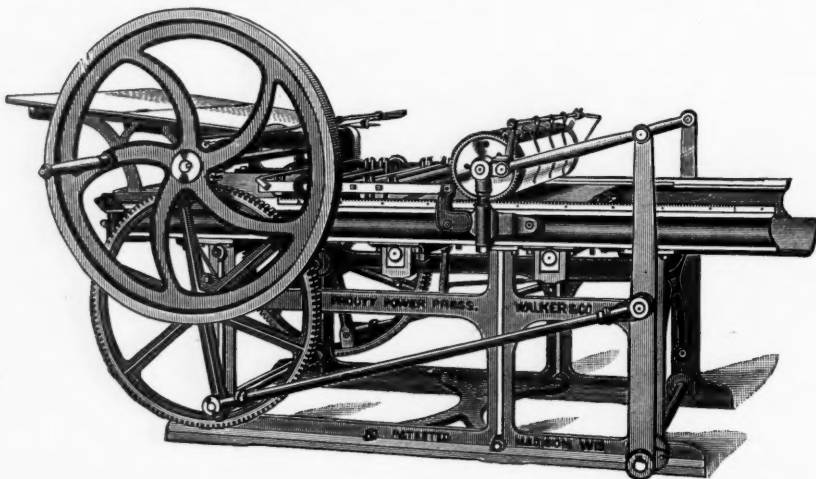
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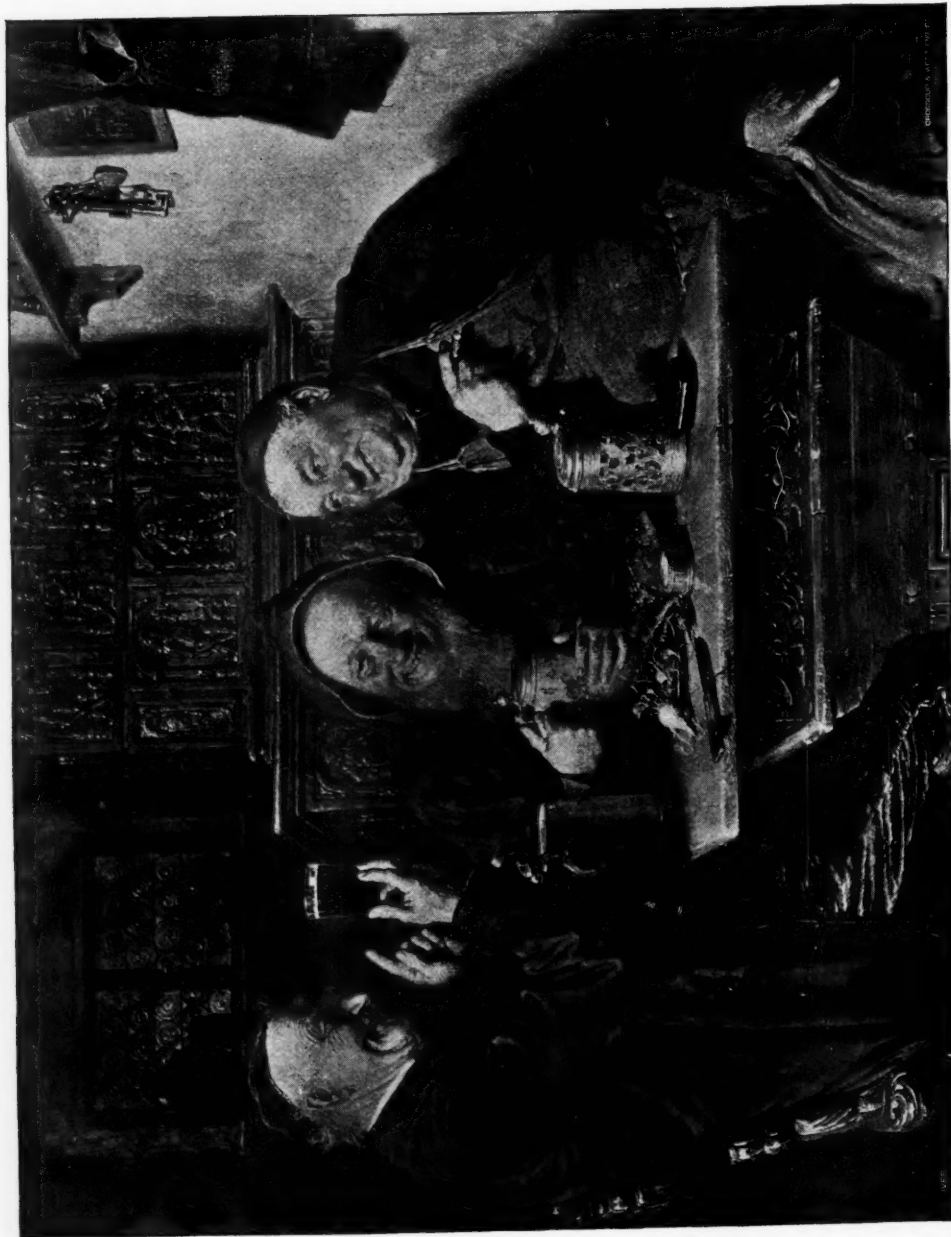
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THE OLDEST HISTORY OF MAN IN THE LIGHT OF LATEST RESEARCHES.

LECTURE BY THE REV. W. H. HECHLER, CHAPLAIN OF THE BRITISH LEGATION AT VIENNA, DELIVERED BEFORE THE TECHNICAL CLUB OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

NO. 1.—BY ADOLPH SCHOLL.

THE lecturer had already as a student become convinced that history, in order to be properly understood, should be *seen*.

The same reason that a map is a great factor in the study of geography applies to the use of a map or chart in the study of history. No matter how well a person may know the history of Noah, Abraham, etc., it is difficult to place them in their proper century and the relative position and condition they occupy toward each other.

With this idea in view, the Rev. Mr. Hechler has constructed a number of charts or maps, the largest of which represents in a graphic manner 3,000 years of history. Blue perpendicular lines divide the whole into sections of 1,000 years each, red lines denote

The lecturer substantially said: The results of the latest researches in Egyptology and Assyriology are really marvelous. Names which are only found in Holy Writ have been discovered in inscriptions on bricks. We know now the exact position which Nebukadrezar (he wrote his name with an "r," not an "n") occupies, as well as Salmanassar and the different kings of Jerusalem who were waging war against the Assyrians. Regarding the deciphering of the Assyrian cuneiform writing, I may mention the fact that it was a German savant who, at the beginning of the present century, discovered the key to the writing. Toward the close of the last century Niebuhr, the celebrated Oriental traveler (father of the well-known historian), returned from his travels and brought with him several specimens of cuneiform writing. One day a number of teachers were assembled in Göttingen, among them being colleague Grotefend, who among his friends was noted as a decipherer of illegible manuscripts. One of the teachers said to G., in a bantering way: "The hen-scratches of Niebuhr are too difficult for you." Grotefend seriously accepted the challenge, copied the inscriptions carefully, divided them into groups, and it is now demonstrated that of twelve characters which he deciphered eight were correct. His

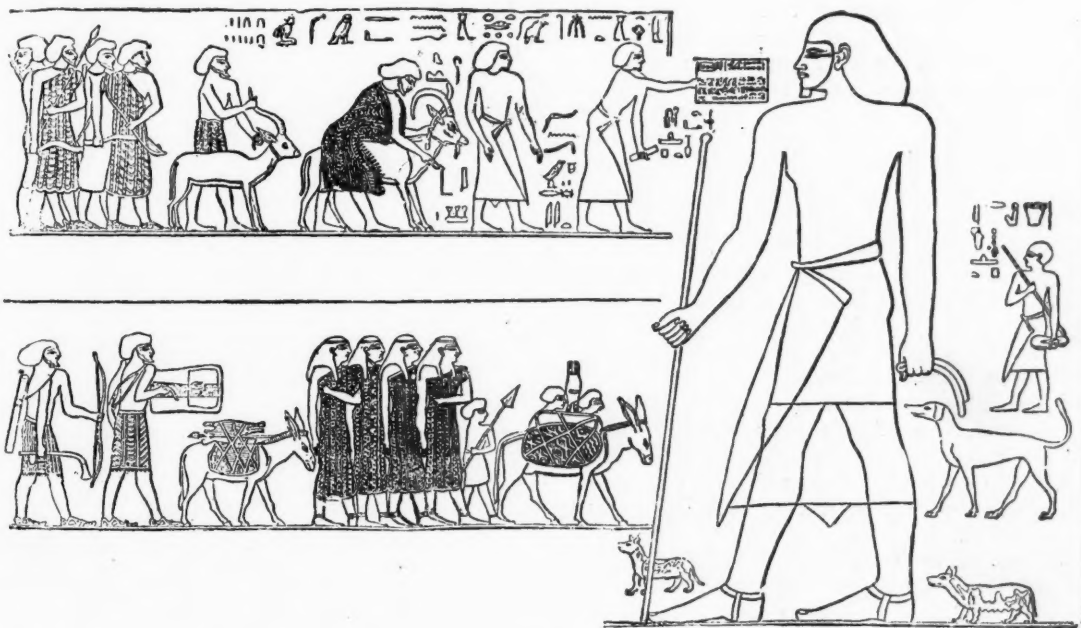


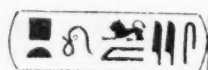
FIG. 1.

divisions of 500 years, gray lines of 100 years, and punctured lines of 10 years—the space between two points denoting one year. A second large chart contains the 1,000 years B.C. It is on a larger scale, as the general history of the world as well as biblical history is represented. Historical names and occurrences are placed upon this net of lines with the same exactitude that cities, rivers, mountains, etc., are placed upon the degree-net of the ordinary geographical map, thus showing at a glance the chronological position of each historical event. These charts show that each of the four millennia before the birth of Christ commences with a well-known name. The first begins with the Creation (Adam); the second with the birth of Noah; the third with the birth of Abraham; and at the beginning of the fourth we find Solomon in the fifteenth year of his reign as King of Jerusalem. The fifth begins with the birth of Christ; consequently Abraham's position is exactly midway between Adam and Christ; Noah's, midway between Adam and Abraham; Solomon's, midway between Abraham and Christ. Between Abraham and Solomon we see Moses, and between Abraham and Moses is Joseph. In this way the study is made easy to the scholar, and he knows at once the correct position of each name or event, just as he knows that on a map of Central Europe the city of Budapesth is located to the right and Munich to the left of the city of Vienna.

report was submitted to the Göttingen academicians in 1802, but they were unable to understand him, and Grotefend abandoned further research. In 1815, however, he sent an essay on the subject to Silvestre de Sacy, an eminent French orientalist. De Sacy immediately recognized the great value of the work, published it, and in this way we come in possession of the first cuneiform characters in readable shape. English scholars at once took it up, later on the French and Germans, until now there are savants in different countries who read Assyrian almost as fluently as Latin.

The deciphering of the hieroglyphics was a comparatively easier matter. The celebrated stone now in the British museum, found by the French engineer Bouchard at Rosette, contains a decree in three languages. The lowest division of the inscription is in Greek and can be easily read by Greek scholars. The top are hieroglyphics, and in the center is another unknown writing, the demotic. In the Greek version were found several proper names, such as Ptolemy, Cleopatra, Berenike, etc. The students of these writings naturally concluded that these names were also in the hieroglyphics; but where are they? was the question. Then it was discovered that certain of the character groups were surrounded with rings, and an effort was made to adapt these characters to the sound of the respective names. In these three

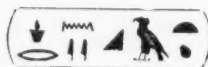
names the first character of the first word corresponds with the fifth character of the second word. The character ■ appears, therefore, to be a "p." The second character of the first word



p o l i s
t m i s

and the seventh of the second word are the same—■—or "t"; the third character of the first word is an "o" and occupies fourth place in the second word; the fourth character of the first word and the second of the second word are similar—■—or "l." In this manner the hieroglyphic characters for p, t, o and l were ascer-

tained. Further study also developed the fact that the hieroglyphics may be composed so as to read from right to left, left to right, top to bottom, or bottom to top, the starting point being the direction in which the human and animal faces are pointed.



B n k a
i i k a

To me, as a theologian, the question has naturally always been uppermost: How do the results of these researches agree with the statements contained in Holy Scriptures? In what relative positions stand the kings of Jerusalem, Samaria, Assyria, Babylon and Persia, and the rulers of Egypt, Greece and Rome? Few of those who speak of the founding of Rome know or think that at that very time Hosea, Isaiah and Micha were prophesying in Palestine. On the chart all this is at once apparent. It is only by such a comparison of the histories of the different nations that a perfect picture of the whole can be drawn. At a single glance may be seen in this graphic representation where the royal lines end, as, for instance, the fall of Samaria, 721 B.C., the destruction of Jerusalem, 586 B.C.—thus showing the downfall of the Kingdom of Israel in the North to have been 135 years previous to the downfall of the kingdom of Judah in the South. The kingdom of Nineveh succumbed twenty-five years before the destruction of Jerusalem, and about this time the Persian dynasty had its beginning. It is thus seen how nations have come and gone. When I read of Nebukadnezar, Xerxes, Alexander the Great or Herodotus, I can at once fix in my mind the century in which their names belong, and can see the struggles of other nations for existence or supremacy. In this manner should history be seen and read in order to be understood.

A drawing eight metres long (Fig. 1), from the sepulchre at Beni Hassan, contains unmistakably Semitic faces. The Egyptian inscription calls them Amu. These Amu came, as many of the inscriptions set forth, from the East—Palestine and Syria—from the countries which Abraham and his people left when they entered Egypt, and I am of the opinion, with many others, that, even if it does not actually represent the entry of the Jews into Egypt, it was certainly executed about that time. The governor of that part of Egypt receives the report of the writer and is informed that these Amu beg for permission to enter his province; that they bring presents and have "Mestim" for sale. Although this word "Mestim" is quite legible, it is impossible to determine definitely what it means, but is supposed to stand for a sort of eye-salve. The name of the chief is plainly given. His title is Hyk, or chief of the foreign country, and at the bottom is his name in full—Abischah. At the time this drawing or picture was discovered on the rock in the sepulchre at Beni Hassan and deciphered, it was declared to represent the entry of Abraham or Jacob into Egypt; but positive proof of this is missing. It is remarkably strange, however, that this name Abischah is a biblical one, and may be translated as "Father of the Sand." A striking coincidence is the fact that the name "Abraham" means "Father of the People," and Holy Script tells us that God promised Abraham that his descendants would be numerous as the sand of the sea. An interesting feature of the picture are the costumes of the characters, male and female. About 150 years later, after the entry of Abraham into Egypt, Jacob presented his favorite son Joseph with a many-colored gown, which, as is stated, aroused the

jealousy of his brethren. As the picture is well-preserved, even as to colors, and there can be no doubt as to the date of its origin, it is safe to assume that we have here authentic patterns of the costumes worn in the days of Abraham by his people. The mode of carrying children in baskets upon a donkey's back is shown to have been precisely the same in Abraham's time that it is today in that country. The picture also shows a musician who plays upon a stringed instrument at the formal audience of the governor. The end of the picture (not given in the accompanying cut) shows a flock of birds of the crane species, led by two men, and a tall Egyptian with bow and arrow.

Among Egyptian inscriptions the royal name of Sisak is particularly interesting, from the fact that it is that of the first Pharaoh mentioned by name in Holy Writ (2 Book of Chronicles, chapter 12, verse 2; 1 Book of Kings, chapter 11, verse 40, and chapter 14, verse 25). He lived at the time of Solomon, one thousand years B.C. The history of his wars is engraved upon the walls of the temple at Karnak (Fig. 2). He is represented as holding in his

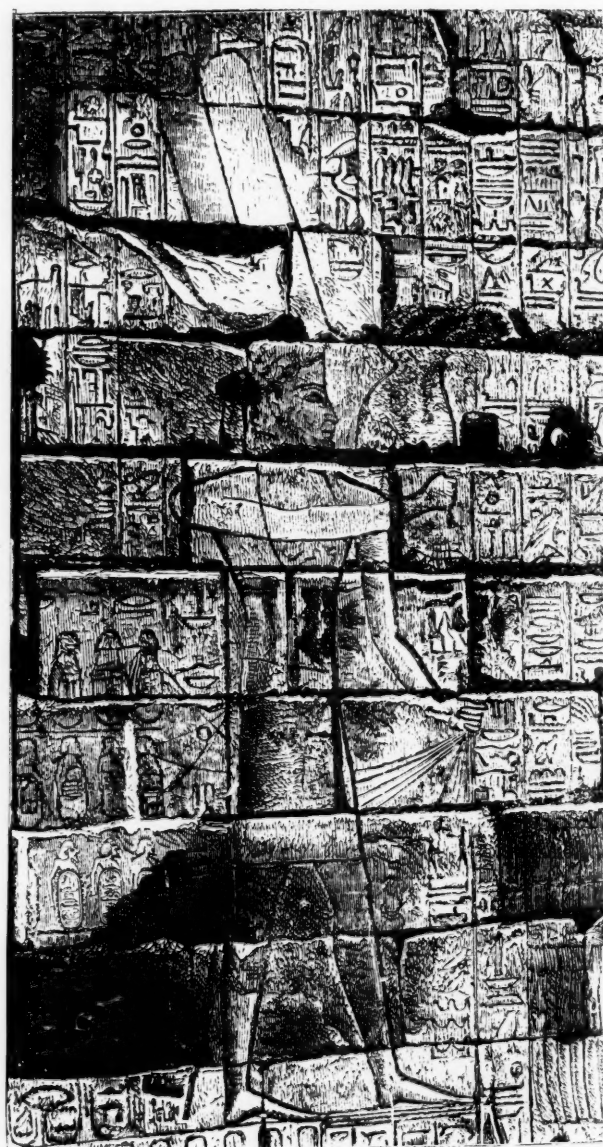


FIG. 2.

left hand a number of strings or ropes, which lead to framed inscriptions in different directions. These inscriptions contain the names of conquered kings and captured cities. Among these framed inscriptions we find one mentioning the name of Judha malek—the royal Judea. It is possible that Pharaoh Schischak(n)k had forgotten the name of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon. Rehoboam had followed his father Solomon on the throne, and in the North Jeroboam had established himself in the kingdom of

Israel with ten of the tribes. In order to annoy Rehoboam, Jeroboam had asked his friend, Pharaoh Sisak of Egypt, to attack Jerusalem, the capital of Rehoboam. These biblical statements (2 Chronicles, chapter 12, verse 2) we find verified by the inscriptions on the walls of the temple at Karnak.

(To be continued.)

JAMES E. HEG.

We herewith present a portrait of Mr. James E. Heg, president of the Wisconsin Press Association, in conjunction with which we offer the following brief biographical sketch: Mr. Heg is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Racine county September 22, 1852. He was graduated at Beloit College in 1874, and in 1876 he purchased a half interest in the Lake Geneva *Herald*, of which in 1877 he became sole owner, continuing its proprietor until 1888, when he sold one-half the establishment to John E. Nethercut, his present partner. Mr. Heg for five years was compiler of the "Wisconsin Blue Book," the statistical manual of the state, which he made the best of its kind issued by any state in the country. In 1883 he was elected secretary of the State Press Association, which position he held for five years. His newspaper, the *Herald*, is recognized as one of the leading republican papers of the state and has done much toward making Lake Geneva one of the most prominent summer resorts in the West, a fact appreciated by the residents of the village and the people about the beautiful lake.

Mr. Heg is married and has a family of five children. He owns one of the finest residences in the village, and is about as happy as a man with a good business, a happy home and an easy conscience can be. In addition to his editorial duties, to which he faithfully attends, Mr. Heg is political (or legislative) agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad, one of the leading railways of the Badger State. He is also a director in the Chicago, Lake Geneva & Pacific railway, a branch of the Northern Pacific, about to be constructed from Antioch, Illinois, to Portage, Wisconsin. Mr. Heg has an abundance of business tact and energy, which, combined with his genial social qualities and sunny disposition, make him a useful citizen, a cordial friend and gentleman whom to know is to esteem.

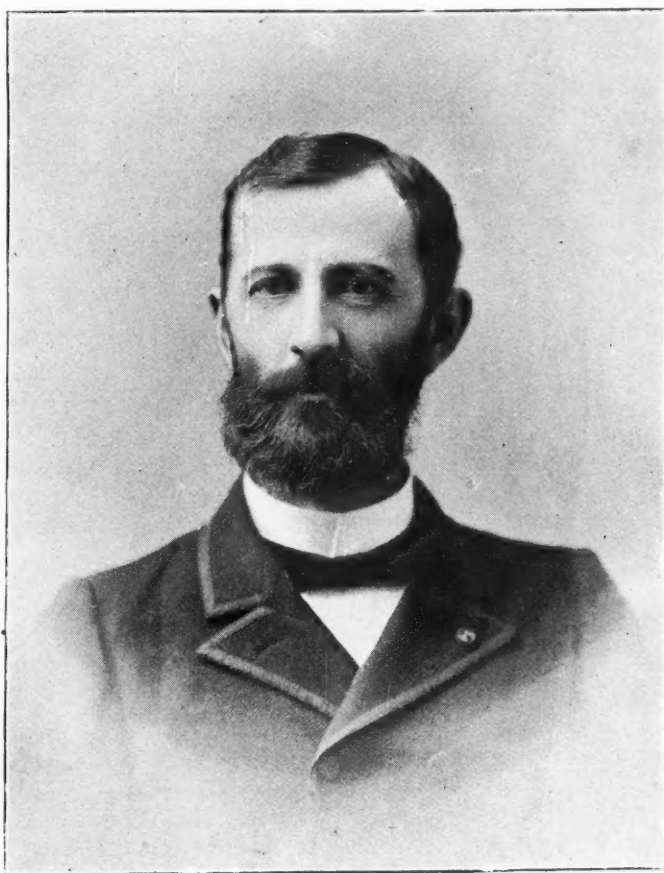
A RECENT issue of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Sunday *Telegram* contained a fac simile copy of a document printed in three colors, at one operation, by a fast Bullock press. Mr. J. C. Kelberg, the pressman on the *Telegram*, has achieved this remarkable success. Mr. Kelberg has secured a patent for his invention, which he claims to be the only one by which printing in various colors at one time on a lightning press is accomplished successfully.

PRINTING WITH GOLD LEAF.

A correspondent writes: "For a long time I have had in my possession a specimen of printing, one line of which is printed in gold. I have shown it on many different occasions to perhaps a hundred different printers. Among the hundred I am sure not more than two or three did not ask me how it was done. 'How did you lay the leaf?' 'Was it not very slow work?' 'What size did you use?' 'How did you varnish it?' These and a dozen other queries I have answered over and over again. Knowing this, I am able to say something about printing in gold leaf that will be interesting.

"To print a line or lines of a job in gold is not an economical process, but it is genuine when done. Its use will generally be confined to a prominent display line on a fancy show card or something similar. The line to be laid with leaf should be made ready first,

before any colors or bronze, and made ready as for ordinary work. Use good gold size, and if for a line as large as four-line pica or larger, thin the size as much as possible compatible with clean, sharp outlines. To handle the leaf rapidly and successfully, use a palette knife, such as is used by bookbinders for the same purpose. Cut the leaf in strips wider than the size of the line to be printed. Nothing less than considerable practice and the loss of some leaf will enable one entirely ignorant of its texture to remove the sheets from the book intact. It is best accomplished by laying the knife-blade across the sheet of leaf and carefully blowing, with the merest breath, the edge of the leaf over the knife, when it may be removed whole to the cushion and cut up. A piece of ordinary leather with a few sheets of paper under it answers well for a cushion. Now make your impression as you would for bronzing the line, being sure that the form is suffi-



JAMES E. HEG,
President of the Wisconsin Press Association.

ciently rolled to give the face of the letter on the printed sheet a full, smooth, even body of the color. This is imperative, as upon it depends the close, adhesive and smooth finish of the leaf. When you have thus printed the line, lay the card upon your table, take a strip of paper as wide, or nearly so, as your strips of cut leaf, and, holding it by the ends, draw it across the bare forehead or breathe upon it on one side, and lay that side upon the strip of leaf, which will lightly adhere to it, when it may be carried to your printed card and applied to the line, to which it will immediately closely adhere, leaving the strip of paper clean. If in this operation any size is accidentally taken from the print upon the strip of paper, another clean one must be used for the next application. If the line of type is longer than the strips of leaf, a second strip must be put on, or so much of it as may be needed to cover the line. The whole operation thus far is the same as that practiced by bookbinders in marking books, etc., and any printer can become conversant with it in a short time

by visiting a bindery. But if there is any merit in my method of working, it is in what follows. When the leaf is laid all over the line, place your card again upon the press (having, of course, been very careful in feeding that the two impressions may be in perfect register), lay over the card a piece of thin print paper, and make a second slow impression. Upon removing the paper from over the card, it will be found that the leaf is closely and smoothly, with almost the beauty of varnishing, fastened upon the impression, and after it has had a few moments to dry, the waste leaf may be, with a piece of cotton or silk handkerchief, brushed clean away, leaving the outline of the letters as sharp and perfect as if printed with the finest ink.

"To most printers this method of printing cannot, from its expensive nature, be often useful; but it is well to understand it, to be able to do it well, for to any printer the time may come when he can turn it to good account. It is only a few weeks since the writer found it peculiarly valuable in putting an elegant monogram on a hundred elaborate silk badges for firemen. The price to them was not a consideration; what they wanted was a fine job. They got it, in pure gold leaf, as it could have been done in no other manner."—*London Press News*.

THE SHNIEDEWEND & LEE COMPANY FAILURE.

On May 5 the above firm was compelled to suspend business, and confessed judgment to the amount of about \$45,000. The total liabilities were \$120,000, of which \$45,000 was secured and \$75,000 unsecured. It is claimed that the assets of the company in stocks and outstanding accounts amount to \$150,000. Jacob Newman, Jr., is the receiver.

At a meeting of the creditors, held on May 19, at which about \$60,000 in unsecured liabilities was represented, it was proposed to settle with the creditors on the following basis: twenty per cent in one year, twenty per cent in two years, twenty per cent in three years, and fifteen per cent in four years, all at five per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the plant, provided that eighty per cent of the unsecured creditors would accept. At this meeting the matter could not be fully decided on, owing to the fact that but \$60,000 was represented. This offer has not been accepted, and the establishment has been closed, and the one hundred and fifty employes discharged.

The Shniedewend & Lee Company has been in business in Chicago for about twenty years. It was burned out at 111 Madison street in 1871, and afterwards resumed operations at 202 Clark street, where the business remained until its removal to the present location at 303 Dearborn street, where its office and salesrooms are. The works are at 2529 Leo street. In 1884 the company incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was afterwards increased to \$150,000, only \$120,000 of which, however, had been paid in. The principal business of the firm has been the manufacture of presses and all kinds of printing machinery. The company also dealt in electrotype machinery, and did electrotyping on a large scale. At the time of the failure the company was doing a large business, and had it not been for slow collections, excessive competition and ruinous discounts would probably have been able to have withstood the storm. Among the largest creditors of the company are the Lake Shore Foundry of Chicago, which holds a claim for \$11,000, C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, and MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company. It is possible that, at the next meeting of the stockholders and creditors to be held at an early date, matters may be arranged so that the company may resume business. Paul Shniedewend is president; Samuel Schoeneman, vice-president; J. Edgar Lee, secretary, and James L. Lee, treasurer.

The New York public is daily supplied with long words from the German press, in which such combinations appear as *stattseisenbahnversicherungsamt* (insurance office of state railways); *tenementhausbrandkatastrophe* (disastrous tenement house fire); *Neapolitanersdude Isack pfeifer gesell schaftsunterstutzungsverein* (Benefit Association of Neapolitan Bagpipe Players).

THE CONVENTION PROGRAMME.

On June 4, Columbia Union, No. 101, Washington, gives an excursion to Mount Vernon to delegates and visitors, followed in the evening by a banquet. The next morning the delegates will go to New York, and thence to Boston for the convention, where the reception committee of the Boston Typographical Union announce plans for their welcome and entertainment as follows: The convention will be opened in Faneuil Hall on Monday, June 8, and will continue for a week or more. Governor Russell will be present at the opening exercises of the convention, the first session of which will be opened with prayer by Rev. Father J. P. Bodfish. Previous to the convention, on Sunday, June 7, there will be an excursion of the delegates to Plymouth with a banquet. On returning in the evening they will attend a sacred concert in their honor at the Bijou theater. On Tuesday, June 9, it is proposed to give the delegates a clam bake at Nantasket beach. Wednesday the delegates will be the guests of the city and will be treated to the customary trip down the harbor on the J. Putnam Bradlee to Deer island. Thursday evening will take place a grand honorary banquet at the American House. It is expected that Governor Russell, Mayor Matthews, the president of the senate, speaker of the house, chairman of the board of aldermen, president of the common council, besides the heads of the different newspaper and book and job offices of the city, will attend as guests. Invitations have been sent to Congressmen Farquhar, of Buffalo, and Amos J. Cummings, of New York, both old printers, as well as to George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia. Friday and Saturday there will be no festivities, as the delegates will be hard at work to settle up the business of the convention. Upon adjournment, the Ex-Delegates Association of New York will tender the delegates an excursion and banquet.

THE WHITLOCK MACHINE COMPANY.

When in the East, a short time since, our representative had the pleasure of visiting the works of the above company, located at Birmingham, Connecticut.

The building consists of three floors and basement, and is specially fitted up with all tools and machinery necessary for building the fine presses and paper-cutters turned out by this company. Power is obtained, during a part of the year, from the river, but in case the water supply runs short, the company has provided steam engines, so that they are at all times enabled to carry on their extensive business without interruption. The building is lighted throughout by electric lights, and every convenience for the manufacture of machinery provided.

The principal machine manufactured by the company is their four-roller two-revolution press, specially intended for printing illustrated periodicals, or bookwork, but in the hands of the competent pressman, capable of turning out any work that may pay to run on it. The smaller sizes of this press are designed to do job-work, from the cheapest to the finest, with the greatest possible speed. Special attention has been given to the weight of the machine, the material used, and the adjustment and finish of the parts. The frame, cylinder, bed, and all other parts in proportion, are very heavy, and made as weighty as is consistent with speed and strength. The universal joint shaft and the bevel pinion are made of steel. The bevel rack, unlike any other make of press, is also of steel, and the teeth in the rack are separate and distinct. In case of accident, when a tooth, or several teeth, are broken, they can readily be replaced at small outlay, it not being necessary to discard the whole rack, as is usual with other presses.

The press is provided with the most approved adjustable air springs. On most printing presses using air springs, the air chambers are supplied with pet cocks, which are opened or shut by hand, as also are the plungers moved forward and backward. This takes too much valuable time. There are various devices for changing the air chambers when required, but all are more or less intricate, and universally unused by pressmen because of this. The air

controlling apparatus on the Whitlock press is extremely simple and effective. The air chambers are bolted to the frame, and have a pipe connection leading to the air valve. A set of pipes at each end of the press are brought together at the valve, and by means of a small lever, which can be turned by hand, the amount of air can be regulated in an instant, according to the speed at which the press is to be run. This apparatus is one of the most useful features of the Whitlock press.

The two-revolution presses have the following features, which make them most desirable: single tooth steel bevel rack; steel bevel pinion; steel universal joint shaft; air spring regulator; four tracks, on all sizes; patent coned steel friction roller tracks; patent coned steel friction rollers; swinging vibrator roller sockets; back-up motion; trip motion; movable fly fingers; tapeless delivery; front or rear delivery. The two-revolution presses are also made with two rollers instead of four, when desired, and with rack and screw, or plate distribution.

This company also manufacture extra heavy drum-cylinder presses, with table or rack and screw distribution, of perfect finish and accurate adjustment, this press containing the following important features: single tooth and bevel rack, steel bevel pinion, steel universal joint shaft, adjustable air spring, four tracks, patent coned steel friction rollers, patent coned steel friction roller tracks, full length register rack, swinging vibrator roller sockets, noiseless gripper motion, back-up motion, movable fly fingers, and tapeless delivery.

Their extra heavy pony press is designed and built for the execution of first-class work of every description, and will run at a speed of 2,500 per hour. They also make an air spring job and book press, containing all the advantages of the drum-cylinder, and made to take forms from 24 by 36 to 28 by 44. Their job and book pony press is built to take the place of large platen jobbers, and is much faster, and better adapted to do the work required. Its simplicity makes it very desirable. It has the patent reciprocating rack in lieu of springs, and in addition all the other features of the job and book press. It requires less power to run it than a half medium jobber. It will take a form 16½ by 24 inches.

The company builds no country presses for the reason that they consider that if a press is cheapened beyond a certain limit, it is weakened, and becomes a troublesome and expensive piece of machinery. On this account they build nothing but the regular makes, and use extra care in finishing, and give great strength to all parts most requiring it. For full particulars in regard to all the special merits of these presses, we refer our readers to the excellent catalogue issued by the company, which will be sent to any address on request. This catalogue gives complete descriptions in regard to the travel of the type bed, of the bed and cylinder, the back-up motion, the ink supply and distribution, the fountain roller adjustment, the delivery of sheets, and the gripper motion.

One of the latest features invented by this company and placed on all their two-revolution presses is the patent tipping fountain, which enables the pressman to tip the fountain to any angle of the knife, and avoids the necessity of constant watchfulness on his part to see that the ink is properly scattered in the fountain by means of the hand knife. The advantage of this invention will be readily appreciated by all pressmen.

Another important feature of their two-revolution presses is the patent feed guide, which holds the sheet gently before the gripper takes it, thus insuring a most perfect register, which, with the ordinary guide, is not obtainable.

Besides the making of presses this company also manufactures the well-known Champion Paper Cutter, a machine which is one of the most popular cutters now on the market. It is simple, strong, and durable in construction, and absolutely accurate in cutting.

Sturges Whitlock, president, and Julius G. Day, the treasurer of this company, will take pleasure in showing visitors through the works at any time.

POINTS FOR JOBBERS.

Follow as closely as you can the direction on your copy concerning display, as may be indicated by underscoring or otherwise. If copy is underscoring too much, give the leading lines full prominence and reduce the size of the minor lines of display.

You will seldom go wrong in selecting small type for the text of a job that is marked for plenty of display. Fault is too often made in selecting for text a type so large that there is no room for display or for leading.

Set the matter as writer directs, so as to make the most show, even if the direction is in violation of established typographical rules.

Never crowd a long line of words marked for prominent display in one line of type, if to do so you have to use condensed or not easily read letter. Put the words in two lines of the same size and style of type.

Never select ornamental letters for advertisements, or for books, or legal, or mercantile work.

You may use the plainer faces of black letter and pointed text for the display of law and church work, but they must be used sparingly and with discretion.

Never use scripts, card-texts, or any type with large shoulders and long ascending and descending letters, on any work in which the space is contracted, and which does not allow a liberal use of leads.

Even in ornamental work use ornaments and ornamental letter sparingly. They are not ornamental when used in excess or inappropriately.

As a rule, legibility is wanted oftener than ornament. Plain faces have more admirers than fancy letters.

Plan your displayed work so that each displayed line will have about it a relief of small text type or of white space. Do not huddle large types together. As there can be no good display without relief, you should so try to arrange display lines that the relief of small text type will not be all at the tail of the work, nor all the contrast of white space at the ends of lines. Distribute display lines equally over the entire work, as far as a simple and orderly arrangement of the copy will allow.

If more lines in copy are marked for special lines of display than can be put in the space allowed, and if these lines consist chiefly of a few short words, set them up with the prominence desired, but justify some of them in the center of the text, or as side-heads with text about them.

Where a very bold display is wanted in a crowded space, use small bold-faced type for the text letter.

For color-work in bold display, select antique, gothic, or bold-faced types for text as well as for display.

When the copy for text is scant set the text in a fat or expanded letter.

When display has to be open, like that of a book-title, there being more space than matter, never let a single text line fill the measure. Make two short lines of the text words, the second line shorter than the first.

In all open display, bits of text that may make three or four lines should never be set in paragraph style, with paragraph indentation at the beginning. Set them all with half-diamond indentation.

Where a border is used, avoid putting a full line at the head of the matter and next to the border.

Where a great amount of matter has to be put on a large page with much display, try to put some of the text (especially if it can be put in small type) in two columns. If the type must be very small and the page is wide, three or four columns must be made a portion of the text.

If you have liberty to choose, never set a solid text type in a measure of more than fifty ems of that text type. Long lines are hard to read.

If you can do so, select for the body of the text a type that can be leaded. A dozen lines of leaded long primer are more readable than fifteen lines of solid small pica.—H. T. Bishop in *Union Printer*.

SAMUEL REED JOHNSTON.

The announcement of the untimely death of Mr. Samuel Reed Johnston, which occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Monday, March 23, fell with universal sorrow upon the large circle of friends and acquaintances who had learned to admire and respect him, not alone for his acknowledged ability in the "art preservative," but for his conscious worth and unflinching integrity as a man and brother. In a private letter from Mr. John F. Marthens, who succeeds the deceased as superintendent of the printing department of the great firm of Joseph Eichbaum & Co., we learn that Mr. Johnston's last day at the office was Saturday, March 14. During the first days of the following week, as no news was received from him, it was supposed that he was suffering from a slight indisposition, and that he would again be at his place. Then word came that he had la grippe, which soon developed into pneumonia, to which he succumbed on the night of the 23d.

Mr. Marthens also kindly forwarded a copy of the last photograph taken of Mr. Johnston during life, which we have had reproduced and herewith present, together with a brief biographical sketch, by the courtesy of the *American Art Printer*—which appeared in the columns of our esteemed contemporary in December, 1887.

Samuel Reed Johnston was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where his father, also a printer, was born and raised, and where his grandfather, who was a silversmith, lived for many years; so he was thus of genuine Pennsylvania stock. As early as 1816, his father, while a very

young man, was one of the firm of Eichbaum & Johnston—the first-named being an uncle of the subject of the present sketch and father of one of the present partners, Joseph Eichbaum.

The senior Eichbaum was, in early life, a bookbinder and ruler, doing the latter branch of the work by hand, with a pen and a large round ruler—ruling machines being as yet in the womb of time.

Mr. Johnston spent much of his time in this office and bindery, the family residence being but a short distance away, and he thus picked up much information about the business. Upon leaving school, he entered mercantile life, where he continued five or six years, never dreaming of becoming a printer, but acquiring a knowledge of commercial affairs which stood him well in after years. His father at length prevailed on him to enter the printing office, though against his judgment and inclination, and he ever main-

tained that he made a great mistake and that he was never cut out for a printer, though the number who differed with him tallied exactly with the number who had the pleasure of examining his work.

Mr. Johnston became a printer, and ere long a good one. Before many years had flown he acquired charge of the printing department, and then began a warfare against all forms of fogysm in the business, no matter how covered with the respected dust of years. One old-fashioned notion he stuck to, however: he insisted that printing is a trade and not an art. Among the things Mr. Johnston held in aversion are bad brass rule jobs and "patent rigidly-rigid cut-out-of-sheet-tin flourishes," as he called them, which many typefounders furnish. Serpentine type lines never

had his favor, nor had adherence to the time honored red-and-blue and green-and-red in color work. He was first in Pittsburgh to deviate from them and mix and use shades of purple, as he was also the first in that city to demonstrate that a large power press could do fine black work, not only as good as the hand press but also many times faster.

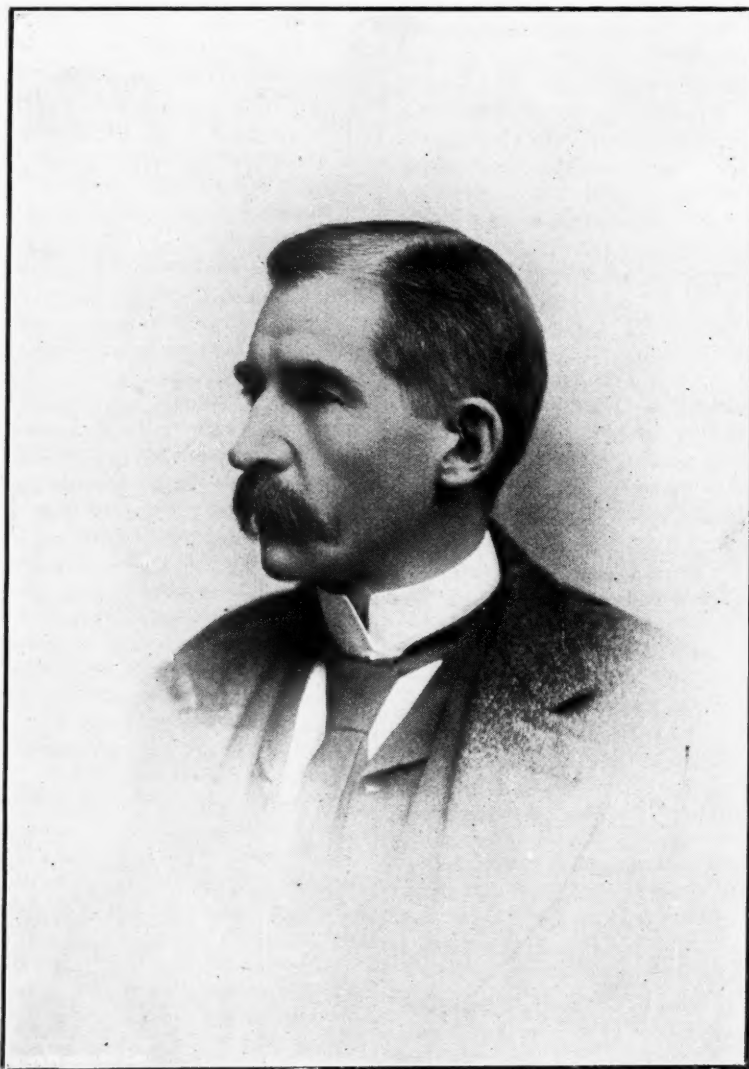
He believed in the gospel of cleanliness; floors free from all waste paper, presses shining, walls free from handbills or showcards; and in the gospel of good order; in fine, in a systematic way of doing business; in knowing what to do first, how to do it right, and last and far from least, what the cost would be; not to disappoint a customer, but to get out work at the time and of the quality bargained for; never knowingly substituting a poorer article than promised, and often giving more than required; if an error was made, never let-

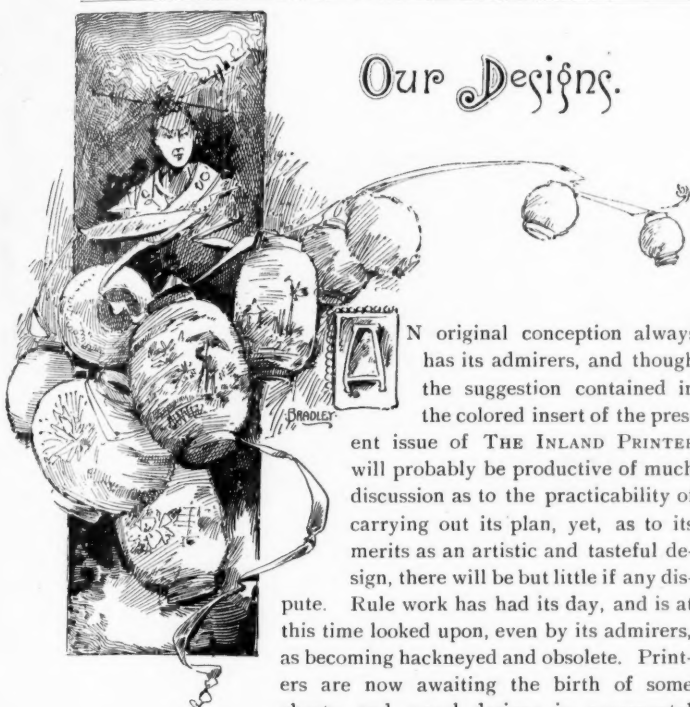
ting the customer suffer, but bearing the loss. He was one of the few men who acknowledge that they learn from mistakes.

The adoption of the "Owl" as the trade mark of the firm in 1873 was Mr. Johnston's idea, and though an odd choice, there was a future in it, for two years later he first printed *Owltype*, the name being suggested by the popularity of the trade mark.

Original as he was both as a designer and colorist, Mr. Johnston took more pride in a fine pure style of typework in black than he did in fancy jobwork. His ideas were bright and original, and ever on the alert in his superintendence of the printing department. He was the inventor and patentee of calendars with white instead of black lines between the figures, and of a large number of more and less useful devices.

His life was an exemplar to all men, and his death an occasion of bitter regret.





Our Designs.

N original conception always has its admirers, and though the suggestion contained in the colored insert of the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will probably be productive of much discussion as to the practicability of carrying out its plan, yet, as to its merits as an artistic and tasteful design, there will be but little if any dispute. Rule work has had its day, and is at this time looked upon, even by its admirers, as becoming hackneyed and obsolete. Printers are now awaiting the birth of some chaste and novel designs in ornamental work to please the taste of their patrons, while the trend of their inclination seems to be toward the architectural effect produced in type faces and ornamentation by our German cousins. The delicate tints used and the exquisite taste displayed by European printers in their selection of them, give this style a finish that renders it particularly pleasing, but generally speaking it will be found that such designs will prove too heavy and angular to keep a place very long in the regard of either the American printer or the American public, except in a very confined range of work. A design containing the elements of the flowing and graceful lines of the floral pattern, but without sharp and irregular terminations, permitting of greater adaptability, has been considered as desirable, and this idea is outlined in the suggestion to type-founders under discussion. That there will be some dissentient voices we are prepared to allow as to the feasibility of accomplishing this result in type, and we shall be glad of a discussion on this topic with our readers, as for some few months we expect to invite their criticism by similar suggestions.

The cover design, "In Summer Days," intended for a summer resort railroad tourist book, has a simplicity, with an effectiveness, that will commend itself to artistic taste. The difficulty which the designer and printer frequently, nay, almost always, have to contend with, is the insane desire of the customer to crowd too much matter upon a limited space, ruining the effect of many an otherwise good design and tastefully set job. This is so well known that it is only mentioned to call attention to the effect produced when the artist has latitude to follow his own inclination, the result being a rejection of all coarse and mechanical ideas, however ingenious. For a proper rendering of this design, it should be printed the full size of sheet upon enameled tinted paper, in a harmonizing color of ink.

Now, a word to the artist and designer is due, though the name of Mr. Will H. Bradley is too well known as a designer and illustrator of high-class work in the West to need any words of commendation here. Mr. Bradley possesses an artistic taste by right of heredity (his father having been an artist well known in Linn and Boston, Massachusetts, for his ability and genius), and is devoted to his art, as all those who excel in it are. While a very young man, in the light of his exceptional excellence as an original and painstaking designer, his genius is of a pronounced and rapid and facile character in his conceptions, and in the higher grade of designing he throws a meaning and poetic expression appreciated to the full only by connoisseurs, yet winning from the uninitiated unstinted praise and admiration.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. E. H., Chambersburg, Pennsylvania: The samples you sent are specimens of steel plate work, which can only be done by those having the special machinery for producing it.

MANILLA: Sample No. 1 is preferable to No. 2. We do not use either kind in running *THE INLAND PRINTER*, but prefer a good sheet of S. & S. C. book paper. We use "trays" in handling paper off press boards.

JOBBER, Albion, New York: Is there any patent on chromatic work, similar to card sent? *Answer.*—There is none that we know of. Golding & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, can give you information in regard to this.

JOSEPH A. KREITLER, Lowell, Massachusetts: 1. Is there a patent on "star" wheels, as applied to fly fingers? 2. Where can they be obtained? *Answer.*—1. There is no patent on these. 2. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, 8 Spruce street, New York, or any large press manufacturer.

A. J. MURPHY, Boston, Mass. I washed a new wood cut with benzine, and was afterward unable to work it. What is the trouble? *Answer.*—It does not hurt a wood cut to wash it with benzine or oil, but it must be thoroughly dried, and afterward washed with ether. A wood cut really never ought to be used to print from. You should have an electrotype made, and keep the wood cut for your original, in case of an accident on the press.

F. J. STILLMAN, Waucoma, Iowa. What is the best method of handling cylinder rollers in a room that is damp and clammy? They are sticky and too adhesive. *Answer.*—The best plan is to tell your roller maker the condition of your pressroom and he will make your rollers to suit. You can improve the condition of the rollers by washing them with alum water. The proportion of alum to water depends upon circumstances. A liberal quantity of alum can be used, but a saturated solution is not necessary.

W. L. W., Chicago. Can you give a recipe for a mixture to clean the polished portions of printing machinery and ordinary tools which have become a little rusty. Have used kerosene but it does not do. *Answer.*—Use a little paraffine, chipped fine, to which add a little petroleum, and place in a stoppered bottle. Let it stand for two or three days, shaking it occasionally until the paraffine is dissolved. Spread on the metal with a woolen rag or brush, and on the following day rub it off with a dry woolen cloth.

CARL E. GOODWIN, Moline, Kansas: 1. On damp days I am troubled with my job press rollers; they will not take ink. Can you suggest a remedy? 2. In printing photograph cards I desire to use a bronze powder, but find that on passing through the photographer's burnisher it blurs and spoils the card. What should I use? *Answer.*—1. Your rollers are evidently too green. Wash with oil and dry them thoroughly. The difficulty may be that your ink is too stiff. Reduce it with inkoleum. Perhaps you are using winter rollers when you should have those made for summer use. Look into these things. 2. Put on your bronze, using a good sizing, and let it dry thoroughly. You should then have no trouble. The best photograph cards are produced by embossing, using gold leaf instead of bronze. Burnishing will not hurt these.

A PROOFREADER'S PREDICAMENT.

Lafcadio Hearn, the author, has climbed all the rounds of the literary ladder. In Cincinnati he procured a position as proofreader in Robert Clark & Co's book publishing establishment. His finicky ideas of punctuation and composition caused him to make so many corrections in the compositors' proofs that they became so enraged at him finally that they took him one dinner hour, and buckling a strap about his waist, attached him to the roof of a hoisting machine that depended from a beam outside the building, and swung him out into space six stories above Baker street. There they kept him dangling in the air like a bale of paper, until he promised to be less industrious with his correcting pencil. This heroic treatment convinced Hearn that he was not appreciated as a proofreader, and he left it shortly after.—*New York Journal.*



ORIGINAL DESIGN FOR BOOK COVER.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER. See descriptive article, "Our Designs."

RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, No. 825 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

ISSUE OF MAY 5, 1891.

- 451,681—Printing press. W. H. Golding, Chelsea, Massachusetts.
451,625—Type frame for chases. N. E. Smith, assignor to himself and P. E. Martin, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 12, 1891.

- 451,953—Printers' chase. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
451,990—Printers' quoin. W. Wickersham, Worcester, Massachusetts.
452,058—Printing machine, block. G. E. Hamblet, Bury, England.
452,243—Printing machines, cutting and switching mechanism for web. J. H. Stonemetz, Millbury, Massachusetts.
452,244—Printing machines, cutting and switching mechanism for web. J. H. Stonemetz, Millbury, Massachusetts.
452,022—Printing press, feed-gauge. W. Bartlett, Derry, New Hampshire.
451,971—Printing press, hand. B. B. Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
452,024—Printing presses and folding machines, feeding paper to. J. A. Dear, Jersey City, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 19, 1891.

- 452,693—Printing machine, web. L. C. Crowell, New York City.
452,596—Printing machines, printing attachment for the delivery mechanisms of web. L. C. Crowell, New York City.
452,698—Printing press. G. P. Fenner, New London, Connecticut.
452,491—Printing press attachment. M. N. and L. E. Tomblin, Des Moines, Iowa.
452,745—Printing press grip. B. H. Bowman, Newark, New Jersey.

ISSUE OF MAY 26, 1891.

- 452,933—Printing and binding machine. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

BOSTON NOTES.

THE ROBINSON ENGRAVING COMPANY have added a letterpress department to their business.

THE *Morning News*, a new morning paper, will make its appearance on May 25. The business office is located at 23 School street.

MR. HENRY Y. WIGGIN has returned to Boston after an absence of two years in the Argentine Republic, and reentered the employ of Messrs. Golding & Co.

BOSTON'S ex-delegates purpose entertaining the visitors and delegates to the International Typographical Union convention. Messrs. Harding, McGrath, Pym and Britton are the committee in charge.

AS MANY clergymen are going into journalism nowadays, to get a broader hearing, and also to improve journalism, the Boston *Transcript* thinks that turn about is fair play, and if a lot of experienced journalists should go into pulpits they would brighten up preaching wonderfully.

At the May meeting of the Suburban Press Association the subject discussed was News Gathering. Bro. Waterman, in behalf of himself and citizens of Athol, Massachusetts, invited the association to take its early summer outing in Athol, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, June 6, 7 and 8. The invitation was accepted.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, who has been lecturing recently in New York and Boston on labor topics, believes in recognizing and supporting labor unions. She is a member of the London School board, and she introduced the motion, which that board adopted, refusing to employ contractors on school work who did not employ union men and pay union wages. This action was duplicated by the London council and nearly all the other municipal governing bodies.

THAT enterprising firm of Boston printers, the Sparrel Print, are producing some most excellent effects in unique advertising. They possess the happy faculty of arranging matter so that every word will be read and a longing created for more information on the subject. A circular recently printed by them for the Campbell Press Company is a model of skillful handling, and it will pay printers in search of new ideas to write to the company's Boston representatives for samples.

RECENT CHICAGO REMOVALS.

So many Chicago firms have lately removed that the list below may interest quite a number of our readers doing business with the houses whose names are mentioned:

Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., manufacturers of printers' inks and varnishes, have gone from 40 La Salle street to 99 Harrison street, in the Pontiac building.

William C. Hollister & Bro., printers, found their quarters, in the rear of 119 Clark street, too small, and now their friends will find them at 148 and 150 Monroe street.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, makers of wood type and printers' wood goods generally, were crowded for space at 259 Dearborn, and went south on the same street to No. 325.

The Photo-Tint Engraving Company, general designers and engravers, formerly at 69 Dearborn street, are now located at 76 to 82 Dearborn street.

The Ault & Wiborg Company, makers of printing inks and dry colors, for a number of years at 154 Monroe street, will now be found at 332 Dearborn street.

C. Jurgens & Bro., electrotypers and stereotypers, formerly at 12 Calhoun place, have recently removed to 148 to 154 Monroe street.

George H. Morrill & Co., manufacturers of printers' inks and varnishes, at one time located at 119 Fifth avenue, removed, on May 1, to 304 Dearborn street.

C. B. Cottrell & Sons, makers of the well-known Cottrell presses, have changed their location from 392 Dearborn street to 309 Dearborn street, across the road.

W. J. Jefferson, the printer, formerly at 170 Madison street, has just moved to 175 Monroe street, into a building recently purchased by him, and to which he has added two extra stories.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington standard typewriter, have taken the ground floor of Mr. Jefferson's building, at 175 Monroe street, removing from their old stand at 196 La Salle street.

The E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of wire stitchers and bookbinders' machinery, have moved a few doors north of their old location at 325 Dearborn street into the Como building.

The Graphic Company, publishers of the *Graphic*, have removed from 69 Dearborn street to 358 Dearborn street. The *Western Druggist* has also removed from the same place to the same place as the *Graphic*.

The P. Aug. Rosen Company, manufacturers of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc., for printers, formerly at 243 Wells street, are now located at 320 South Clinton street, where they have much larger quarters.

George H. Taylor & Co., commission paper dealers, have removed from 184 Monroe street to 207 and 209 Monroe street, in the next block west.

Farmer, Little & Co., the typefounders, for some time located at 154 Monroe street, are now at 109 Quincy street, in the new Rand-McNally building.

Landis & Co., manufacturers of printers' leads and slugs, have removed to 215, 217 and 219 South Clinton street.

M. A. Ehram & Co., general engravers, have removed to 128 and 130 South Clark street.

Besides the changes mentioned above, there have been a number of eastern firms who have established branches in Chicago, among whom we may name the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, 328 and 330 Dearborn street, and T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, makers of paper cutters and bookbinders' machinery, 413 Dearborn street.

This is decidedly "fresh," if not refreshing. The advertisement (*verbatim*) is clipped from a New York daily: "Newspaper publisher desires to meet printer with office suitable to print high-class weekly quarto paper, with good presswork runs, who will arrange time of payments to correspond with collections. Address Desirable Opportunity, — office."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

GUIDE TO SOLDIER'S HOME, with sketches of Dayton. Guide Publishing Company, Dayton, Ohio.

An instructive and interesting pamphlet of 88 pages, creditable to the compilers and printers.

LEFFINGWELL'S RULES OF ORDER. Samuel L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A neat and desirable booklet, the material of which is arranged in admirable form for reference and having all the advantages of brevity and accuracy.

QUICK METHODS FOR FINISHING SOLAR PRINTS IN CRAYON, PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS, and many Useful Hints to Artists and Beginners. W. H. Clarke, Chicago.

A neat little manual of instruction, tastefully printed, and answering many inquiries from those interested in drawing, and that line of art.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. Second Edition. H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York.

In a note to this second edition the author states that it is practically the same as the first, showing that it has met the requirements of the craft, and that the author's ideas have been abreast of the times. Every printer should possess a copy.

SELF-INSTRUCTION IN BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS. Charles S. Macnair Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

This book of two hundred and forty four pages should be in the hands of every young man or woman, no matter what their occupation in life. There is always a time when the information contained between its covers is invaluable, and we commend the work to our readers as eminently desirable.

BISHOP'S SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK. H. G. Bishop, Oneonta, New York.

This volume contains one hundred and twenty-eight pages of specimens of jobwork all regularly indexed, so that the printer who is in doubt as to the shape a piece of work should be put in will find it a ready text book, which with other instructive matter, makes the work one which should meet a large sale, considering its moderate price, \$2.

BOOK OF IDEAS FOR ADVERTISERS. D. F. Mallett, publisher, New Haven, Connecticut.

The man that does not advertise, and, therefore, does not wish to increase his business, should carefully avoid this book, for if he sends a dollar for it and thoughtfully studies it, a new light will break in upon him, a new energy enthuse him, and before he is aware of it he will be spending his money in printers' ink, judiciously and profitably. It is a great head-work saver.

IN THE HAUNTS OF BLOOM AND BIRD. By Brainerd Prescott Emery. Press of Charles N. Andrews, Brooklyn, New York.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the above work, an edition of only 114 copies of which was printed, our copy being No. 92. Typographically it is one of the neatest little books of poems that we have seen in many a day, and reflects great credit on the printer. This we say with the full knowledge that Mr. Andrews has not reached the goal of his success by the usual preliminary training that most printers go through, and are free to acknowledge that in this case a volume has been produced of which any printer might feel proud.

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY: Its Advantages for Manufacturing and Residence; its Industries, Prominent Men, Banks, Schools, Churches, etc. By Charles A. Shriner. Published under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

On looking over this well printed volume of 825 quarto pages, finely illustrated with two hundred and more photo-engravings, some of them veritable works of art, we cease to wonder how Paterson has become so famous with its concentration of varied bustling industries. The advantages of situation, natural power and proximity to market are good, but only good in direct ratio to the extent of their becoming known to those seeking desirable locations for manufacturing and residence. The board of trade of this bouncing New Jersey city is made up of long heads, full of brains and broad ideas—quick discerning and discreet men, who

know the value of a generous spread of ink and type, and the futility of attempting to boom a town with niggardly parsimony, and squeezing the printer. Hence this princely book, which ought to serve as a guide and model to other places ambitious to become prominent manufacturing centers.

Paterson is of interest to printers, electrotypers and photo-engravers, because it is the abiding place of John Royle & Sons, whose business covers the earth, and exemplifies what unadulterated honesty in trade can do. Their specialties are routing machines and cutters, repeaters for rapidly reproducing Jacquard cards, cabinet saws for squaring up electrotypes plates, etc. Every prominent establishment uses them—they have to—or else fall behind in the struggle for supremacy in high class work. It is also of interest because Heber Wells, manufacturer of wood type, cases and printers' wood goods, has his factory here. Mr. Wells' office and salesrooms are at 8 Spruce street, New York city, but the manufacturing is done in Paterson. Either of these firms would be pleased to see callers when in that thriving city.

We acknowledge the receipt of volume XI of the "Printers' International Specimen Exchange." The space at our disposal forbids an extended notice of its beauties in the present number, but we hope to speak of its merits more fully in the July issue.

We are always glad to see the good old face of the *Popular Science News* and *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, which has entertained us for a score or more of years. It is invariably interesting and reliable with its monthly presentation of current discoveries and developments in the different branches of physical and natural science—occupying the field almost entirely to itself, and doing it well, exceedingly well.

J. G. SCHELTER & GIESECKE, typefounders, Leipsic, Germany. The fourth number of the third volume of their *Typographic News*—*Typographischen Mitteilungen*—replete with rich and ornate engraved and typework designs, in tints, which, with the specimens of handsome script faces produced by their foundry, makes one of the most elegant achievements of the printers' and engravers' art.

THE *Amateur Electrician* from Ravenswood, Illinois—a journal for amateurs and beginners in the study of electricity—is an exceedingly interesting and well managed publication, worthy of the attention of older and wiser heads than those it modestly lays its claims before for encouragement and support. The "science of the nineteenth century" is advancing wonderfully rapid and the thousands who are awakening to the possibilities of its subtle force will find this little journal of valuable assistance.

THE first number of the *Quarterly Register of Current History*, published by the Evening News Association, Detroit, Michigan, has been received, and is in every way a very creditable production. Its purpose is the bringing together of such matters appearing in the daily newspapers as may be valuable for permanent preservation. The present number contains a review of the entire year of 1890, but hereafter the review will be made quarterly. The articles are well selected and arranged for reference, and so convenient that the *Register* is worthy of a large circulation.

THOMAS TODD, Boston, Massachusetts. Dainty little brochure, on the cover of which appear the words: "The Boys Wanted It Printed." It is Mr. Todd's speech put in excellent shape, the title being, "Some Smoke Talk Puffed Out at the Master Printers' Club, Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1890." Mr. Todd has enlightened those who did not have the pleasure of listening to his remarks, by two very suggestive quotations, the one at the beginning being, "All were awake," and the one at the end, "All were asleep." Whether he was economical of truth or not in putting these in, we cannot say. But seriously, the speech has been printed in unique style, and in its present form will be preserved as a beautiful souvenir of the occasion. It is set in French old style throughout, and the only attempt at color is the initial printed in blue. Heavy laid paper inside and imitation parchment leaves outside, give it an elegant and tasteful look.

THE *Colorado and Texas Exchange Journal*, published by the E. N. Baker Company, of Denver, Colorado, comes to hand in a

great special industrial edition of seventy-five thousand copies, devoted to the State of Texas, one hundred folio pages well illustrated, using up fifty-five tons of book paper, and costing over \$22,000 to issue. It is very well gotten up, indeed, and contains a vast amount of information, statistics and solid facts about the Lone Star State, presented in an attractive and interesting manner. The unfortunate omission of a state map, alone detracts from its value.

ANYBODY that supposes, for a moment, that there is an end to the good things that come out of Gotham, should send at once to the Rural Publishing Company, *Times* building, New York, and get a copy of the *American Garden*. Everything is good about it but the name, and that is not so very bad, after all, only it fails to convey any idea of the treasures that are carried between its covers. It is a magazine devoted to the esthetic, as well as economic and practical culture of fruits and flowers. Every number is a choice entertainment in itself, full of delightfully written articles, and illustrated, well! we are getting art journals right along that don't equal it in the display of beautiful photo and other engravings, which are lavishly used as if such adornments didn't cost anything—engravings, too, that are evidently not made to do service in somebody's seed catalogue. After carefully studying its finely printed pages we find ourself unconsciously turning over a new leaf in the almanac to find out how long before the next month's issue will make its appearance.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

J. H. PARRY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Business card.

CASH & GEYE, Joplin, Missouri. Business card, tint on which is too heavy.

BRADNER-ANDREWS PRINTING COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. Business card.

H. L. CARLISLE, Oakland, California. Invitation card of envelope form.

R. P. TUTEN, Iron Mountain, Michigan. Engraved card and letterhead in colors.

R. R. McCABE & Co., Chicago. Announcement circular in colors, tints and bronzes.

CONNECTICUT HOME PRINTING COMPANY, Hartford, Connecticut. Business card in excellent taste.

GILES BROS., Troy, New York. Trade circular and business card, evincing good taste and workmanship.

PENFIELD BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Calendar-blotted of creditable design and good execution.

W. H. WHITE, Cleveland, Ohio. A calendar-blotted in colors, the presswork on which would be hard to excel.

McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota. An assortment of general commercial work, of fair execution.

BEELS & HOWARD, Emmetsburg, Iowa. Specimens of everyday printing that are creditable in all their features.

C. L. LAREW, Knoxville, Tennessee. Business card printed on fancy bristol. Attractive in design and of fair execution.

FRED S. LANG, Los Angeles, California. Noteheads and business cards of considerable merit in selection of colors and harmony of design.

PACIFIC PRINTING CO., Portland, Oregon. Several specimens of everyday commercial work displaying tasteful composition and clean presswork.

PEASE & SON, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Firm card in colors and tints, which shows that the title of "artistic printers" is deservedly used.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Firm circular and business card of original and humorous design and good workmanship.

FLETCHER, BROWN & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Embossed business cards in colors, bronzes and tints, anything more elegant

than which we have rarely seen, showing as they do a richness in decoration and a quietness in general tone that produces the true artistic effect.

O. A. GANDY, Plymouth, Indiana. Design for page advertisement, showing good mechanical execution, but no particular originality in design.

THE BELL PRINTING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Roanoke, Virginia. Trade booklet and business card. Bright in conception and admirably worked out.

TERWILLIGER & PECK, New York. Business circular and announcement cards of novel and chaste design, well rendered in the composition and presswork.

FLOWMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Moline, Illinois. Business circular in colors and specimen of letterpress in black. Creditable in execution and original in design.

JOSEPH C. DUPORT, Westfield, Massachusetts. Second souvenir edition of specimens of printing, which show that Mr. Duport turns out an average excellence of work.

D. HAMILTON, *Gazette* office, Waukegan, Illinois. A large assortment of general commercial printing, the composition on which is tasteful and the presswork of a high standard.

W. H. WAGNER, Freeport, Illinois. Specimens of commercial, society and catalogue work, showing the general run of printing turned out, and we must say that it is good in all its features.

P. C. DARROW PRINTING COMPANY, Chicago. Engraved business card printed in colors, and engraved and letterpress circular in tints and colors, both striking in effect and admirable in design.

ALLEN A. EDMONDS, Maysville, Kentucky. A large collection of general commercial and society printing, bearing that clear, clean and tasteful appearance that only a first-class printer can confer.

NATIONAL LINSEED OIL CO., Chicago. Business card, lithographed, in colors. The name of the lithographer is not given, but he is to be congratulated on the effectiveness of his design and color selection.

E. N. ALLING, New Haven, Connecticut. Book of specimens of printing, displaying an artistic and judicious taste in composition and in the selection of colors, admirably sustained by first-class presswork.

E. MCC. AFRICA, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Design for commercial traveler's advance postal, singularly apropos to the alleged diversions of that guild, as it contains an ace of each suite in the four corners respectively.

E. H. FREEMAN, Los Angeles, California. Embossed business cards and envelope corner card in colors, bronzes and tints. Clever and humorous in their designs, and showing first-class workmanship in their development.

C. M. STONE & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vermont. Specimens of embossed and colorwork and plain letterpress, showing a judicious and tasteful conception of the requirements of the work, and a thorough execution in composition and presswork.

UNION BANK NOTE COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. Embossed letterhead and blotter, in colors, of handsome design and good workmanship. As the result of an original method in embossing they show the merit of the process to the best advantage.

KINGSLEY & BARNES, Los Angeles, California. Business card, in which a combination of typework and engraving is shown in colors and tints. Beautiful in effect and chaste in design. A lack of solidity in the central block, printed in brown, is observable.

H. O. SHEPARD COMPANY, Chicago. Four-page business circular in colors, displaying much ingenuity in design. The colors are well chosen and harmoniously combined, the composition is perfect, and the presswork, as usual with the work turned out from this house, leaves nothing to be desired.

W. E. W. FELT, Worcester, Massachusetts. Programme and menu of the banquet of the Worcester Typothetae. One of the most beautiful specimens of the printer's and engraver's art;

gracefulness and artistic taste are displayed upon every page, making it a souvenir of the highest excellence. We regret that the space at our disposal will not permit of a description in full of this elegant typographical production.

GEO. W. RUNYAN, New London, Ohio. Business cards and programme of high school commencement exercises, in colors and tints. The latter is an artistic and meritorious piece of work, and evidences that the mediocrity of the composition on the cards is not from lack of ability. The presswork is creditable.

CHARLES E. MAY, Forest City, Iowa. Badge and business card, the designs and workmanship of which are of marked merit, considering the youth of the contributor and the material at his disposal. The successful treatment of the flag upon the badge in three colors from a single cut is particularly commendable.

JOHN W. SHEPHERD, Brockport, New York. The specimen submitted is the announcement of the marriage of Miss Ellen M. Doyle, in Albion, New York, on April 21, 1891, to the sender, and we are in doubt if criticisms or congratulations are in order, though we trust our good wishes will be none the less acceptable because a little late and in the wrong column.

L. BARTA & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Spring announcement catalogue for clothing house of L. P. Hollander & Co., the illustrative engravings in which are superb, the letterpress admirable and the presswork of a character sustaining the excellence of the other departments. The cover design is chaste and attractive, and the whole production has a tone of quiet elegance.

ROBINSON & STEPHENSON, Boston, Massachusetts. Edition No. 2 of *Scraps from Grand Rivers*, a book of some one hundred and twenty-five pages printed on brown wrapping paper. With President Lincoln we can say "For people that want this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they want," but doubt the utility of this *outré* style. It is novel, true enough; but the difficulty in reading the print defeats its object.

R. Y. MCBRIDE, Los Angeles, California. An elegant and tasteful announcement circular, with embossed covers and body in tints and colors. The design is novel, the composition first-class, the selection of tints and colors artistic, which, with the presswork all that could be desired, is an endorsement of the motto on the cover, "Tis not in mortals to command success; But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it."

W. H. WRIGHT, Jr., Buffalo, New York. Business circular and advertising blotter and calendar combined. Mr. Wright's printing seems to be appreciated not only in his own city, but by every printer who has had the privilege of examining it, both abroad and at home, judging by the well-advised criticism appearing in his circular, a fac simile of a clipping from the Buffalo Sunday morning *Nevos*, of May 10, in which he is styled "Buffalo's fine printer," and from the handsome specimens sent us we consider the expression eminently just and deserved.

OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company show in this number a page of their new face called "Dynamo," made in sizes from twelve to forty-eight point. The letter has a lower-case, is all complete with figures, and will be found useful in every office.

The Keystone Typefoundry show a page of their Lining Gothic, a letter that is so well known that it needs no extended notice. The page contains all the various sizes. The fact that this letter lines perfectly, both at top and bottom, is a feature that readily commends it to all.

Farmer, Little & Co., of New York, show the various sizes of their Abbey series and Old Style Aldine. The criticisms made on the Abbey series by one of our contemporaries recently were considered by the makers of this letter entirely uncalled for, as Farmer, Little & Co. were the first to produce the face or anything like it, and its enormous sale and the fact that all offices having the series use it constantly, goes to show that it is a most popular style of letter.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: R. L. Lee, printer, Mitchell, Ind.; R. W. Mansfield, representing International Typographical Union, Boston, Mass.; Henry Gibson, of Gibson, Miller & Richardson, printers, Omaha, Neb.; Earl Bronson, of the Manchester *Democrat*, Manchester, Iowa; John Rycken, president Queen City Printing Ink Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Lindsly, of the St. Louis Printers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Clark, representing the Fountain Tympan Oiler and Benzine Brush Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. B. Cottrell, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, press manufacturers, New York; J. W. Turner, former proprietor *Leader*, Earlville, Ill.; Frederick Van Wyck, secretary Liberty Machine Works, New York; H. F. Hackedorn, manager, E. Owen, city editor, *Republican*, Lima, Ohio; Walter B. Hull, of the International Printers' Supply Company, El Paso, Texas; Mr. Butler, of Butler & Kelley, printers, New York; Maj. W. J. Pollock, superintendent of the United States Free Delivery Service, Aurora, Ill.; Reed Campbell, editor and proprietor *Morning Sun*, Norwich, N. Y.; W. S. Morse, of Whitlock Machine Co., Boston, Mass.

A GREAT SEXTUPLE PRESS.

It is in order to wonder when the limit of size and capacity will be reached in great newspaper presses. When the first quadruple presses, with a capacity of 48,000 eight-page papers an hour, were built, it was not unreasonable to believe that in those leviathans of the pressroom was realized the maximum of capacity. But the New York *Herald* announces that a sextuple press has just been completed that will print 72,000 eight-page papers per hour, or a proportionate number of sixteen or twenty-four page papers. Twenty papers a second, printed and folded, is an achievement worthy of note even in this age of wonders, when nearly everything is considered a matter of course.

IMPORTANT LITERARY NOTES.

The latest news from the publishers is the purchase from Mrs. Frank Leslie of all her plates and copyrights of juvenile books, Christmas books and illustrated story books of travel, adventure, etc., by F. T. Neely, a Chicago publisher. This is probably the most important as well as the most extensive transaction that has lately occurred in the literary world. This immense purchase will open up to the Chicago house new avenues, in which Mr. Neely will find room for expansion to meet the demands of a trade more commensurate with his facilities and activity.

ETCHING STONES.

Messrs. Baylis, Lewis & Co., of Worcester, state that the following is a safe way to etch stones: Roll up solid and sharp; dust on fine powdered resin, then French chalk. Saturate a piece of flannel (or woolen material of any kind thick enough), stretched tightly on a piece of board of any suitable size (say 12 by 4 inches), with benzine. Lay two pieces of reglet on the margin of stone, and then turn the saturated flannel face downward to within an eighth of an inch of the stone, and in a few seconds the resin will have become melted and incorporated with the rolling-up ink, forming a perfect protection against nitric acid. As soon as the job begins to look glossy, the board must be moved on, as it will not do to remain too long, for obvious reasons. Of course, the benzine must never come in contact with the job. There are other things as well as benzine which will answer.—*Printing Times and Lithographer*.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the pressmen's picnic to be held at Melville gardens, Boston harbor, on June 20. The sports will consist of a three-legged race, each pair to be made up of a pressman and a compositor; a hundred yards dash, standing jump, and a ball game between teams made up from employes of the Barta Press and Alfred Mudge & Son. Handsome and appropriate prizes will be awarded to the winners.



A SOUBRETTE.

Photo-Zinc Etching from Pen Drawing, by A. ZEESE & Co., Chicago.

TRADE NEWS.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Salt Lake City Tribune Job Printing Company were filed recently; capital stock, \$30,000.

THE *Crescent*, Frankfort, Indiana, will hereafter be published by the Crescent Publishing Company, they having purchased the paper and plant of Staley & Staley.

THE firm of Schimmel & Stevenson, job printers, Indianapolis, Indiana, was dissolved April 13, Mr. Stevenson purchasing his partner's interest and continuing the business.

F. W. CHRISTERN, the oldest foreign bookseller in the United States, died at his home in New York, on the last Saturday in April. He was highly esteemed for his probity and knowledge.

THE Henry Seibel Printing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, succumbed, May 6, to dull trade and dilatory collections. Colon Schott, assignee, will attempt to settle \$5,000 liabilities with \$3,000 assets. No preferences are declared.

THE stockholders of the Scranton *Tribune* have elected the following officers: President, W. T. Smith; vice-president, Hon. Alfred Hand; treasurer, Ezra H. Ripple; secretary, Everett Warren; editor, Claude G. Whetstone.

A NEW office will soon be opened in Nashville, Tennessee, by Charles O. La Hatte. Mr. La Hatte formerly worked in Nashville, but for some time has been located in Indianapolis, Indiana. He will make a specialty of artistic printing.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the St. Louis (Missouri) Eureka Publishing Company, capital \$10,000, were filed April 23. The stockholders are Annie C. Allen, 380 shares, and T. J. Christy, A. B. Hopkins, F. L. Bryan and A. E. Christy, 5 shares each.

THE Wessel Printing Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, have decided to dispose of their job printing and stationery business, and devote their entire time to their paper, the *Capital City Courier*. This is a good chance for some one to purchase a good business.

THE Beard-Hudson Printing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, capital stock \$10,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The incorporators are: Harrington Beard, H. B. Hudson, F. R. Carrington, F. W. Reid and G. H. Rust, of Minneapolis.

THE Manhattan Typefoundry, of New York City, announce a change on May 1, 1891, from 61 Frankfort street, to larger and more convenient quarters at 52 Frankfort street, where they will carry in stock a complete assortment of printers' materials, in addition to their types, rules, etc.

F. R. BIRDSALL, who in March succeeded the firm of Arnold & Birdsall, Nashville, Tennessee, has been appointed State printer, and as a natural sequence has largely increased his facilities. He will shortly remove to the building until recently occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterian Publishing Company.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. Edward Osborn & Co., of New Haven, Connecticut, appearing on another page. The Kelgum tape referred to is something new, and we advise printers to look into its advantages. Circulars and all information will be promptly furnished by this firm.

FRED G. WILLARD has removed the manufacture of his job printing presses from Chicago to Poughkeepsie, New York. He has established an office in Utica, at 172 Genesee street, where he will control the sale of his presses, and act as agent for the sale of the Charles P. Willard & Co. steam engines and boilers, also metal type, typewriters and printers' supplies.

THE circulation, goodwill and plant of the *Daily Live Stock Recorder*, published by Mann & Wilson, at West Indianapolis, Indiana, was sold by the receiver, May 2, to Frederick Shepard, his bid being \$1,450. Mr. Shepard also assumed the incumbrances, amounting to \$2,300. It is understood that a stock company will be formed.

THE Stewart & Woolly Company has been incorporated at Camden, New Jersey. The objects of the corporation are to purchase materials for the printing, binding and publishing of the

periodicals known as the *Philadelphia Music and Drama* and *Philadelphia Music Journal*. The capital stock of the company is \$50,000, and the amount paid in is said to be \$1,000. The incorporators are W. Chandler Stewart and Dion M. Woolly, of Philadelphia, and Tenis Starr, of Woodbury, New Jersey.

THE business organized by J. H. Cranston, manufacturer of the Cranston press, for years conducted under his name, has been incorporated, and will hereafter be known as the Cranston Printing Press Company. Mr. Cranston holds the office of president and treasurer of the new company, and all its interests will be under his personal supervision, as heretofore. Mr. G. F. Noyes is secretary.

THE W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, have just issued a neat circular, advertising the Jones Signature Press, one side of which contains cuts and descriptive matter of the press, printed in brown ink, and the other side a fac simile of a page of the *Century* magazine, the article shown being a portion of that written by Theodore L. De Vinne, in the November, 1890, number, referring to the plan of dry-pressing the sheets before they are bound. It is a unique and attractive circular.

UNDER date of April 28, the announcement was made that the co-partnership heretofore existing between George E. Matthews, Frederick L. Hurlbutt and Robert E. Pollock, under the firm name of "The Buffalo Printing Ink Works," having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Hurlbutt, the business would be continued under the old firm name by the surviving members of the company and by George E. Burrows, who has been associated with them in the business. All demands against the former firm will be paid by the successors.

ON the first Monday in May, the venerable William C. Martin, the president of the New York Typothetæ, and the oldest employing printer in that city, died at his home, 155 West Twenty-fifth street, in his eighty-first year. He was the son of a physician and was born in New Jersey January 12, 1811. When only eleven years old he entered the employ of John C. Totten, who kept a printing office on the lower Bowery. He served his time both at the press and case, and then became a journeyman, working in New York and Philadelphia. He began business for himself in 1835. His office was at 111 John street, New York City. He was a member of the original Typothetæ, and chairman of the printers' meeting in the Astor House in 1872. When the Typothetæ was reorganized in 1883 he was chosen president, which office he held until his death.

CHICAGO NOTES.

H. H. LATHAM, of Chicago, bought the state bindery printing establishment, at Pierre, South Dakota, April 30, for \$3,000.

MR. ANDRE MATTESON and Miss F. C. Haines, of the Chicago *Legal Adviser*, have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

THE Orcutt Company, Chicago, has been incorporated to do a printing and lithographing business, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

THE Hadley & Vawter Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, for printing and publishing; incorporators, G. W. Hadley, W. A. Vawter and C. W. Griggs.

MESSRS. GOLDING & Co., manufacturers of printing presses and supplies, will open a branch salesroom at 45 Plymouth Place, Chicago, on July 1. It will be in charge of Mr. Frank Estes, of Chicago.

J. L. REGAN has bought the old printing plant of the Clark & Longley Company, which has been running some time under the name of the United States Printing Company, and will consolidate the same with his already extensive establishment.

MR. BLOMGREN, of the firm of Blomgren & Lindholm, the well-known photo-process engravers, whose health has been greatly impaired of late, sailed from New York for Sweden on Wednesday,

May 6, to seek rest and restoration during the summer at the health-giving springs of that country. We join with his numerous friends in an earnest desire that he may return to Chicago reinvigorated and benefited.

GEORGE E. DETWEILER, editor of the *Rights of Labor*, mourns the loss of his two young daughters by scarlet fever. One, aged three years, died May 11, the other, six years old, died on the 12th. His wife is in a precarious condition and may not recover.

JOHN CULVER'S long deferred libel suit against the Herald Company for \$25,000 damages for publication of an article reflecting on his character as a Cronin juror, called for trial on the 12th, resulted in a verdict for the defendants on the 21st of May.

AUGUSTUS K. MILLER, a native of Chicago, died on April 24, at Troy, New York, where he had been associated with the *Daily Press*. He was also telegraph editor of the *Northern Budget*, of that city, and formerly managing editor of the *Syracuse Sunday Times*.

EX-EDITOR MELVILLE E. STONE was nominated May 21 by Director General Davis for chief of the department of foreign affairs of the World's Columbian Exposition. Altogether this is the most important nomination within the gift of the director general.

AMONG the stock companies licensed May 18 was the Chicago Tageblatt Publishing Company, Chicago, capital stock \$25,000; to issue a German daily newspaper and to do general printing; incorporators, Louis Wagner, George Leininger and Charles H. Puscheck.

JOHN GRAHAM, the typefounder, whose place of business is at 451 Belden avenue, is busily engaged in cutting some new features in type, which he expects to bring out in a short time. We are indebted to this gentleman for the ornaments used between the paragraphs under the heading "A Few Smiles," in this issue.

JOHN E. TANSEY, fifty years old and married, and the traveling agent for the *Breeder's Gazette*, died from heart failure at 6:10 o'clock on the evening of May 12, while sitting in a chair car of the Santa Fé road in Dearborn station. He was about to start out on a trip and died a few minutes before the train pulled out of the depot.

JAMES J. WEST, ex-editor of the *Times*, appeared in court May 14 as his own counsel in the suit of John Irwin and George Rand, of Keokuk, Iowa, to foreclose several mortgages for nearly \$100,000 on Mr. West's magnificent homestead in Hyde Park, which he built in the heyday of his prosperity. Mr. West concedes but \$40,000 of the mortgage, and contests the balance, over \$45,000.

It was a pleasure to meet our old-time friend, Hon. W. J. Pollock, superintendent of the United States free delivery service, who has recently been on a tour of inspection among western post-offices. The major looks well, acts well and does well, bearing his distinguished honors with becoming meekness. We imagine he finds a hundred-fold less shadiness in his present department than he used to discover among the Indian agencies.

AMONG the names of those favored by Mayor Washburne with appointments in the municipal service we are glad to notice that of Byron E. Fish, a printer long and favorably known by the craft in Chicago and elsewhere. Mr. Fish vacates a position in the composing room of the H. O. Shepard Company and will be employed in the city water department, of which service he has a most thorough and accurate knowledge. No puns.

WORD now comes that the typesetting and machine composing contest that was to have taken place in this city on June 15 has been postponed by the committee until October 5. It was proposed to have the test last one week, two days being devoted to work from reprint in short takes, two days from manuscript in similar takes, one day of ten hours' continuous run on long takes, and one day's practice on make-even, market work, etc., but the plan may be changed before the contest comes off.

MR. STEPHEN McNAMARA, the well-known manufacturer of printers' rollers, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, Chicago,

has found it necessary to add 2,000 square feet to the floor space of his premises owing to increase of business, and purposes putting in new and improved machinery. Mr. McNamara's slow recovery from an attack of la grippe, which was followed by lung fever, has been a source of much anxiety to his friends, but with more settled weather a marked improvement in his condition is hoped for.

THE *Scotsman*, one of the most influential journals in the three kingdoms and the leading paper in Scotland, in a long leader reviews the progress of the city of Chicago since the settlement of the place in 1833. Its advance is declared to be one of the wonders of a wonderful age. Chicago easily passed Philadelphia, and its only rival now is New York, which she will soon pass, and then compete with London for the rank of the greatest city of the world. Chicago's position and prospects make her the most suitable city in which to hold a world's fair.

OLESON, BARNARD & STOLZ is the name of a new firm of engravers, recently started in this city, whose place of business is at 113 Adams street. While the firm is new, the gentlemen composing it are well known for the character of work they turn out. Messrs. Oleson & Stoltz were formerly in business for themselves at 175 Clark street, and were afterwards connected with the firm of George H. Benedict & Co., with whom Mr. Barnard also was. The company produce wood, zinc and wax engraving and are general designers and electrotypers.

A CONTROLLING interest in the stock of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* has passed by purchase into the hands of H. H. Kohlsaat. The stock of the paper is divided into 3,000 shares, of which William Penn Nixon, the editor-in-chief, holds something less than 1,200, the difference between his holding and the number named being owned by a few employes of the newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaat held 100 shares and has now 1,800. The largest purchase was made from the Peck Brothers, while the balance of the shares came from people scattered throughout the United States. There will be no change in the personnel of the *Inter Ocean* staff as the result of Mr. Kohlsaat's purchase.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE printers of Aurora, Illinois, organized a typographical union early in May, there being nineteen charter members.

CHICAGO PRESSFEEDERS UNION, with a membership of about eighty, is seeking admission to the International Typographical Union.

THE Middlesborough (Ky.) printers' strike has been settled. The objectionable foreman has resigned and the men have gone back to work.

At a meeting of Duluth Typographical Union, held May 3, it was decided to furnish all laboring men printed lists of business firms which advertise in the *Tribune-Post*.

A MEETING of the Sioux City (Iowa) Typographical Union, on May 12, was brought abruptly to a close by the death of one of the members, Frank L. Fifield, from rupture of a blood vessel.

At a meeting of New Orleans Typographical Union, No. 17, May 10, resolutions indorsing the strike of the workingmen of the Builders' Council and appropriating \$100 to aid the strikers, were passed.

THE *Northern Nebraska Journal*, Ponca, Nebraska, finds it difficult to secure compositors, and in consequence Mr. Huse, Sr., and Eugene are forced to make typos and general managers of themselves.

CHICAGO is overrun with printers and arrivals are numerous. The union will not assist the Messrs. Donnelley on the directory this year and advertisements for non-union printers are issued throughout the country.

THE Ogden Typographical Union is making great preparations for the ball to be given at Lester Park pavilion on the night of May 20. In addition to the terpsichorean pleasures of the evening, arrangements have been made to have a miniature newspaper in

operation, where the "copy" will be written, the type set, the forms "made up," and the paper printed in plain sight of the audience.

An advance has been demanded by Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, and L. A. 1630, Knights of Labor, of from 42½ to 45 cents per thousand ems on morning papers, and from 37½ to 40 cents on afternoon papers.

THE *Typographical Journal* is replete with interesting matter for union printers. Well edited, and neat and clean in its mechanical execution, the desire of the craft for its weekly appearance testifies to its usefulness and appreciation.

ON invitation from the chairman of the fire department committee, E. R. Parker, Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, participated in the parade May 13, on the occasion of the assembling of the State Firemen's Association of Texas.

THE editor of the Clinton (Iowa) *Sunday Mercury*, C. H. Adams, had some trouble with Frank Brainard, his foreman, and drawing his revolver fired one shot. He was lodged in jail to think the matter over. The *Mercury* was but recently established.

A SUCCESSFUL entertainment was given by Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, May 7, for the benefit of the state union, recently organized at La Fayette. President Frank L. Gates briefly spoke of the object of the entertainment and on the benefit of unions.

A PRINTERS' union was organized at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 7, and a charter applied for. There are now five papers published there, exclusive of the Mexican paper, and the union will have a membership of not less than twenty when it gets under full headway.

THE labor organizations of Illinois have won their victory over the Merritt conspiracy law. By a vote of 113 yeas to 9 nays the house on May 20 passed the senate bill repealing it in toto. Those voting against repeal of the law were: Anderson, Anthony, Brown, Callahan, Paddock, George Reed, Slanker, Straight, Weedon and White, of Whiteside.

THE delegates of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, to the international convention were instructed, on May 3, to use all honorable means to secure the 1892 convention meeting for St. Paul, and also to vote in favor of international sick and burial benefits, for a larger strike fund, and to place the responsibility of ordering strikes in the hands of the international council.

THE Franklin Association of Pressmen and Assistants, L. A. 2,228, Knights of Labor, on May 12 ordered on strike thirteen members working as pressmen and feeders in the shop of the *Sterling Press*, George R. Macey, proprietor, at 97 South Fifth avenue, New York, to have the wages of the feeders raised from \$10 to \$12 a week, after several attempts at arbitration had failed. The bookbinders in the same shop have grievances against the management for reducing their wages, and against the foreman, who is disliked by the employés.

THE printers of Pensacola, Florida, have formed a branch organization of the International Typographical Union. The charter members are Peter McLellan, foreman of the *Nevus* composing room; H. M. Roche, foreman of the *Nevus* job office; Charles E. Hardick, William Bauer, L. S. Cleveland, E. J. Humphries, R. W. Cleveland, compositors on the *Nevus*; E. M. Ackerman, foreman of H. S. White's job printing establishment; Benjamin Goldbach and Arthur Quina. Alonzo Beirne and Emmet Touart are apprentice members.

WORK upon the Printers' Home is making very rapid progress. J. D. Vaughan, of the board of trustees of the Home, gives a most encouraging report as to progress. The excavation for the foundation is finished and the stone is being put in. Carload after carload of stone and lumber are daily arriving on the ground. Through the efforts of Senator McGovney the Austin Bluffs Water Company has extended its mains to within about 500 feet of the Home. A main from the Home has been laid and connected with

the company's main. It is expected that the Home will be completed long before March 19, 1892, which is the date fixed by the contract. The trustees will hold a meeting the first week in June, at which further arrangements will be made.

At the regular monthly meeting May 31, Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, that we favor the establishment of the nine-hour workday by the International Typographical Union, the same to take effect the first Monday in September, 1891 (Labor's National Holiday); and we hereby instruct our delegates to the Boston convention of the International union to use their best efforts and vote for the passage of a law creating the nine-hour workday.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 150, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, recently met and passed resolutions denouncing Governor Abbett and State Senator Marsch because the printing of the state was taken away from the *Journal* and *Herald* offices, where members of the union are employed, and given to the *Leader*, a daily afternoon paper, which is declared to be a non-union office. Gen. J. Madison Drake, the publisher of the *Leader*, had a quarrel with the union because he would not, he said, pay union rates, and persisted in employing non-union men and boys.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

IN the text of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" there are 10,000 words which have never been formally entered and defined in any dictionary.

THE word "preface," used in the beginning of books, was originally a word of welcome to a meal, and was equivalent to "Much good may it do you."

A. W. WAGNALLS, of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls, publishers, New York city, was elected president of the East Tennessee Land Company at the meeting of the board of directors, April 24.

BY invitation of the president of the National Editorial Association the Mergenthaler Printing Company will have a linotype machine on trial at the editorial convention in St. Paul, July 14, 1891.

A WESTERN journalist has gone back to first principles, and announces the subscription to his paper as follows: Three months, two dozen of eggs; six months, two pounds of butter; one year, one cord of wood.

THE new directory of Westfield, Massachusetts, which has just been published, in addition to containing information usual to such works, also gives the population of every town and city in the state according to the last national census.

CYRUS T. GILLET, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, foreman in the *Morning Chronicle* composing room, has received intelligence from a solicitor in New York that by the death of an uncle he has fallen heir to \$2,000,000. This is an exceptional "fat take."

A "LIVE" sub-editor of an English journal, in acknowledging the receipt of the news of a successful fishing excursion by Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the London *Morning Post*, wired that it was proposed to head it "Miraculous Draught of Fishes! Peter's Record Broken!"

IN a motion to dissolve an injunction, filed in the circuit court by W. H. Shoemaker against the Charles J. Johnson Printing Company, Chicago, the defendant testified that it was simply a game of freeze-out. Johnson said complainant began to swear at him because he asked who was secretary. Shoemaker picked up a large pot of paste and threw it violently at Johnson's head. He made a miss and the pot struck the foreman. The defendant himself, Johnson, seized two electrotype plates, and Shoemaker left the office in a hurry. The injunction was dissolved.

THE Minnesota state printing committee, Auditor Biermann, Treasurer Bobleter and Secretary Brown, met May 11, and unanimously elected David Ramaley state expert printer for the term of two years, at a salary of \$1,800 per year. Mr. Ramaley is already familiar with the duties of the office, and is regarded as the best possible selection that could have been made. Mr. Ramaley has

retired from the job printing firm of D. Ramaley & Sons, of which he has been the head for years. His sons will succeed him in the business. He is the veteran job printer and editor of St. Paul.

JOHN J. HALLENBECK, of the firm of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Co., printers, New York, died on May 6, at his home in Haddenfield, New Jersey, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Hallenbeck had been connected with the printing business all his life, and was for a number of years with Harper & Bros., where he held the position of foreman of their pressroom. In 1859 he started the business that he was connected with at the time of his death, the firm then being known as Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas. The firm was afterwards changed by Mr. Thomas' withdrawal, Mr. Hallenbeck's only son, Harry, forming the company.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

On Tuesday, June 16, 1891, the third annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union will be held in Detroit, and from what we can learn it promises to be both interesting and profitable. The apprenticeship system, the action of the International Printing Pressmen's Union as regards the International Typographical Union, the organization of a benefit feature, the addition of new members, the organization of new unions, the World's Fair exhibit, and the advancement of the official journal, the *American Pressman*, are topics which will probably occupy a large portion of the time.

Detroit Union, No. 2, through the courtesy of the Michigan Stove Company, will be able to give the visiting delegates an insight into the practical workings of that mammoth concern, after which the delegates will be entertained by the company. Further arrangements for entertainment are not made known, but a most enjoyable and social time will doubtless be had. THE INLAND PRINTER wishes the delegates a pleasant and profitable convention, and trusts that much good may result from this annual meeting.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

THE Louisiana Press Association met at Ruston, May 27.

THE Texas State Press Association convened in annual session at Corsicana, May 12.

THE Michigan Woman's Press Association will hold its second annual meeting at Battle Creek, June 9, 10 and 11.

WISCONSIN will be well represented at the National Editorial Convention at St. Paul, July 14, 15, 16 and 17.

THE South Dakota Editorial Association will meet at Madison in August and go into camp at the lake for six days.

THE nineteenth annual meeting of the Arkansas Press Association was held at Batesville, Arkansas, May 20, 21, 22, 1891.

THE alliance editors of Kansas held a meeting at Hutchinson, that state, recently, and organized a state alliance editorial association.

THE next convention of the West Texas Press Association will take place at Baird in July next, and preparations are being made accordingly.

THE attempt to organize a "Sporting Writer's Association of the Northwest" will be continued at Rockford, Illinois, on Monday, May 25.

THE excursion committee of the Maine Press Association has arranged for an excursion to Montreal and Quebec, to take place early in July.

THE State Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will leave Harrisburg Tuesday morning, June 23, for a week's outing at Atlantic City.

THE first annual convention of the Western Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held in the parlors of the Palmer House, Chicago, May 23.

A BANQUET was given April 29 to Mrs. Sally Joy White, a well-known journalist of Boston, Mass., by the New England Woman's Press Association.

THE thirteenth annual session of the Alabama Editors' and Publishers' Association has been called to meet in Anniston on Wednesday, June 10.

ON May 4, the Georgia Woman's Press Club convened in the private parlors of the Kimball House, Atlanta, nearly all the charter members being present.

THE Northeast Nebraska Press Association was formally organized at Wayne, Monday afternoon, May 4, 1891. The next meeting will be held at Pender, Nebraska.

AT the meeting of the Pittsburgh-Johnstown Newspaper Men's Association, in April, it was decided to observe the anniversary of the flood by a visit to Johnstown on May 30.

THE Fifth Congressional Editorial Association met at Marshalltown, Iowa, May 9, the morning session being devoted to the very pertinent subject, "The Best Way to Secure Subscribers."

THE executive committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association at their recent meeting decided to visit Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on the annual excursion, starting Monday, June 22.

THE Southern Illinois Press Association, with a membership of sixty-five, met at Olney, Illinois, May 14. An address of welcome by Mayor Wharf was responded to by J. J. Penney, of Pinckneyville, president of the association.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the Kentucky State Press Association was recently held in Louisville, to arrange for the annual convention to be held in Paducah, June 4 and 5. An interesting programme was drawn up.

THE monthly meeting of the Illinois Woman's Press Association was held May 15, at the Palmer House, Chicago. Mrs. Frances Owens, Mrs. Jeannette Abbot, and Mrs. Herron were elected delegates to the national convention, July 14, at Minneapolis.

THE New York Press Club, May 5, approved the site, 50 by 150 feet, on Park place, for the new press club building and the appointment of a building committee was ordered. The land will cost probably \$375,000 and the structure itself about \$500,000.

MEMBERS of the Tennessee Press Association, April 22, held an important meeting in Memphis, and, after matters of importance to Tennessee journalism had been discussed and transacted, the members enjoyed a trip down the Mississippi and up the White river.

AT the meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh Press Club, May 7, it was unanimously decided not to accept the resignation of President William M. Hartzell, tendered because of his retirement from active newspaper work to accept a place in the Pittsburgh pension office.

THE Southern California Editorial Association have elected their president, Scipio Craig, and H. B. Osborne, editor of the *Los Angeles Express*, delegates to the National Press Convention at St. Paul, July 14. They will coöperate with the Northern California Editorial Association to bring the next session of the National Association to California next year.

THE Clarendon (Ark.) *Sun* breaks forth thus: "At the meetings of the Tennessee Press Association heretofore some good, pious member has always objected to wine at the banquet. This time a dance is on the programme as one of the features of the entertainment. The *Sun* is temperance from head-rule to foot-slug, but we positively object to having a dance without wine. The two are inseparable, and let us have both or neither."

FIFTY employes of the New York *Daily News* and a few invited guests had a dinner on the night of May 11, in the library of the press club, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the connection of their managing editor, George Bartholomew, with that paper. Among the guests were Col. John A. Cockerill, president of the press club; ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford and Alfred Trumbull. George Bates, of the *News* editorial staff, presided.

A TEA was given by the New York Woman's Press Club at their rooms, No. 11 West Eighteenth street, April 25. After considerable chatting over the cups of tea a little programme was carried out of music and recitations. Miss Mabel Stevenson warbled like

a bird — half a dozen in fact, Miss Miller sang some sweet songs, Mrs. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood) told some clever Yankee stories, and Miss Georgia Cayvan recited "The Blacksmith," a tale of the war, in a way to make every lady cry.

It is understood that the New York Associated Press is to organize a stock company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to be divided among the present members of the association. David M. Stone, of the *Journal of Commerce*, is to be president of the company, and Whitelaw Reid, Charles A. Dana, James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Pulitzer, George Jones, and Elliott F. Shepard are to be directors. The company will engage in news distribution as a commercial enterprise, with a view to earning dividends on its stock, and this implies a larger liberty in the sale of franchises than was possible under the old régime. It is said that the change will take place about June 1.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

MOSCOW, Idaho, will soon have a paper mill.

A STRAWBOARD mill is to be built at Averyville, Michigan.

S. W. PIERCE'S new mill near Flint, Michigan, is now completed.

A COMPANY has been organized at Marseilles, Illinois, to build a pulp mill.

THE Mead Paper Company's mill at Dayton, Ohio, turns out 15,000 tons of paper per day.

PAUL SMITH, of St. Regis Lake, New York, is building a paper mill and dam to cost \$50,000.

THE new mill of the Marseilles Paper Company, at Ottawa, Illinois, is about ready for operation.

WHITING BROTHERS have commenced work on their large paper mill at Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

NEW water wheels have been put into the mills of the Worthy Paper Company, at Mittineague, Massachusetts.

THE John Strange Paper Company has been incorporated at Menasha, Wisconsin, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A JAPANESE paper mill at Awotabi, in Echizen, has been in the hands of the same family upwards of a thousand years.

THE new Newton Mill, to be erected by James H. and Fred H. Newton, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, will cost \$250,000.

R. A. CUSHMAN'S new paper mill, at North Amherst, Massachusetts, has started up, and is fitted with all modern machinery.

FRANKLIN WESTON, of the Byron Weston Paper Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has been elected water commissioner of that town.

IT is said that a number of Tacoma, Washington, capitalists will start a paper mill shortly, and expect to locate the plant in Puyallup.

A NEW paper company, to be known as the Norman Paper Company, has recently been chartered to do business at Holyoke, Massachusetts.

THE Montague Paper Mills, Turners Falls, Massachusetts, will shortly begin extensive alterations and improvements in their already fine plant.

THE Crocker Manufacturing Co., of Holyoke, Massachusetts, expects to spend \$5,000 this season in making improvements on its already large plant.

THE Denver Paper Manufacturing Company will soon occupy their new mills, which are by far the largest in the country west of the Missouri river.

THE Rock Falls Paper Company's mill, at Rock Falls, Illinois, which was destroyed by an explosion last January, will be rebuilt some time this year.

THE Kimberly & Clark Company's new mill at Kimberly, Wisconsin, is now in full operation, and is turning out twenty tons of print paper per day.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, continue to manufacture large quantities of paper for government use, as it has done in the past.

THE Hampden Envelope Company, located at Dayton, Ohio, is removing its plant to Franklin, in the same state, where it expects to largely increase its facilities.

THE George W. West Paper Bag Company, of Ballston Spa, New York, has been incorporated, with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture all kinds of pulp, paper, paper bags and paper stock.

THE Worthington Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has recently been reorganized. The business was formerly run by S. Worthington, and it was only lately decided to make it a stock company.

WELLS RIVER, Vermont, has one paper mill now, owned by the Adams Paper Company, and in a short time expects to have another, a new company having just been organized there, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

THE S. E. Barrett Manufacturing Company's new mill at Beloit, Wisconsin, is nearly completed. The machinery is all in position, and is said to work admirably. When ready to start, this plant will be one of the finest in the state.

THE Old Berkshire Mills, Dalton, Massachusetts, have just shipped eight tons of fine writings to the forty-one departments of the State of New York. This is the second year that these papers have been called for by the state.

THE White-Corbin Company, of Rockville, Connecticut, has been awarded the contract for supplying envelopes for the United States government, to be used by postmasters for official business and registered packages. The bid was for \$81,376.27.

AT the Johnsburg (Pa.) Paper Mills a sheet of fine book paper has been turned out, which took twenty-four hours' time to run through the machine. The sheet was 54 miles long, 8 feet 4 inches wide. It was run through the cylinders without a break.

G. G. WILLIAMS & Co. succeed the Williams Paper Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the new firm continuing the business at the old stand, with a stock of bag, news, manila and flat papers. They are the agents in that city for the Singlerly Pulp and Paper Company.

THE scarcity of straw in the West has caused several mills to shut down, among them the paper mill at Waterloo, Iowa, and the strawboard mill at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. As soon as the farmers get through seeding, it is expected that they can furnish the mills with all the straw required, and that they will start up again.

E. J. HICKEY, who recently purchased the paper mill property of E. L. Crandall & Co., at Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, has made quite a number of improvements in the plant, and is now turning out a product of paper-hangings. The two mills at Newton Upper Falls, and his mill at Middleton, Massachusetts, give him a daily product of about sixteen tons.

THE government will soon have ready for distribution two new styles of postal cards, one of a pearl-gray color, slightly smaller than the present style, printed in blue ink, with an excellent likeness of General Grant thereon. The other style is much larger than the card now in use, and is the same color. The vignette is the same as on the pearl-gray, but the ink is dark. They are considered more elegant than the old cards.

MR. JAMES CONLEY, for a number of years the efficient and courteous salesman for F. P. Elliott & Co., paper dealers, 208 Randolph street, Chicago, has gone to Appleton, Wisconsin, to take charge of the general sales department of the Appleton Pulp & Paper Company, a position which he is well qualified to fill. Mr. Conley has hosts of friends in the trade in all parts of the country, and in his new venture will undoubtedly meet with great success.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

WEATHERFORD, Texas, is to have two new papers, both democratic in politics.

HORACE GREELEY BAYLESS will start a democratic paper at Oakland, Nebraska.

J. W. TURNER, of Earlville, Illinois, has disposed of his interest in the *Leader* of that town.

It is reported that the Minneapolis (Minn.) *Evening Journal* is to swallow the *Evening Tribune*.

J. J. TOOLEY has discontinued the publication of the Anselmo (Neb.) *Sun*, and gone to farming.

MISS GRACE ESTHER DREW is acting as society editor of the *Continent*, the great New York daily.

THE Beaumont (Cal.) *Sentinel* has changed hands and will hereafter be conducted by Arthur Sherman.

THE Fort Worth (Tex.) *Gazette* is making preparations to build for itself a home, which will cost \$100,000.

W. G. HUNT has purchased the McIntosh (Minn.) *Tribune*, and will run it as a red-hot alliance sheet hereafter.

THE Tennille (Ga.) *Enterprise*, which has been sleeping for a few months, will soon be resurrected by B. F. Jacobson.

ON Sunday, May 3, Samuel G. Arnold, a veteran journalist, died at his residence in Washington in his eighty-sixth year.

THOMAS E. HEWITT, one of the oldest and best known of Pittsburgh newspaper men, died May 3, at his home in that city.

THERE are now 19,373 newspapers of different classes in the United States and Canada, a net gain of 1,613 over last year's record.

MRS. HELEN H. CHARLTON, assistant editor of the Brodhead, (Wis.) *Independent*, has been elected a member of the school board of that city.

THE cornerstone of the new home of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* was laid May 7. It is to be an imposing building, and will cost \$150,000.

A. MCGREGOR, editor of the Stark county (Ohio) *Democrat* for almost half a century, has been elected a trustee of the Fairmount Children's Home.

MELVILLE GARDNER has resigned the position of city editor of the *Chattanooga Press*, and will soon engage in the newspaper business in Georgia.

JOHN S. CLARKSON has sold a half interest in the *Iowa State Register* and the newspaper building to his brother, Richard P. Clarkson, for \$85,000.

HORACE WHITE, of the New York *Evening Post*, has left Berlin for Constantinople, from whence he will probably write a few harem-scare'em letters.

THE enterprising editor of the Norborne (Mo.) *Jeffersonian* has made the discovery that the belles of that city wear little silver bangles on their garters.

THE office of the Sandwich (Ill.) *Gazette* was closed by the sheriff, May 8, by virtue of an execution issued by order of the Chicago Newspaper Union.

THE *City and Country*, a monthly publication in Columbus, Ohio, has been sold by Mr. O. D. Jackson to Mr. J. H. Case. The consideration is not made public.

DENNY MAHONEY, well known in St. Louis, Missouri, as a newspaper reporter, and popular among politicians, died of consumption, May 3, in that city.

THE staff of the Toronto (Ont.) *Telegram* presented M. R. Clissold, late of London, Ontario, with a handsome marble clock on his return from his wedding tour.

THE Columbus *Sunday Capitol* passed into the hands of a receiver May 16, and under his direction it was issued the following morning. This action is the outgrowth of the suit filed by John H. Rees against Editor W. J. Elliott.

A NEW labor paper is about to be started by D. L. Minahan, to be issued monthly, in the interests of labor organizations, and known as the Toledo (Ohio) *Labor Record*.

JOHN G. GREGORY, associate editor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, mourns the loss of his wife, Caroline Strong Gregory, who died, May 5, from an attack of pneumonia.

ARTHUR C. GRISSOM, a Kansas City man, has been made editor of *Munsey's Weekly*, in New York. Charley Johnson, formerly of Atchison, is one of the staff artists on the paper.

MR. E. B. MOORE, editor of the Rockaway (N. Y.) *Journal* for a number of years and an old New York journalist, has resigned to take a position in the New York Custom House.

THE Lima (Ohio) *Daily Republican* has been bought by Messrs. Crum and McClintock, for several years identified with the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, the latter being oil editor of that paper.

THE Washington *Herald*, published in Puyallup, Washington, by John W. Spalding, was printed in red, white and blue colors, in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

MR. FREDERICK VILLIERS, the well-known artist of the London *Graphic*, has been in New York for several months, making sketches and studies which will appear in the great London weekly.

THE Kansas City *Globe* has joined the silent majority. It was a very good paper, but an expenditure of \$200,000 in a little over two years failing to put it on a paying basis, the publication was stopped.

THE *Western Plowman*, of Moline, Illinois, has put on a new suit of clothes, and looks well enough now to be seen anywhere away from home. The change is creditable, and will surely prove profitable.

CASTLE, Montana, is to have another newspaper, backed by the Cumberland Mining Company. The Red Lodge *Picket* says: "Several Fort Benton citizens will bear us out in the statement that a newspaper needs a gold mine back of it, these days."

THE Call Publishing Company, of Lincoln, Nebraska, began suit in the district court, lately, against the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$1,962, said to have been unjustly exacted from the plaintiff in paying for Associated Press dispatches.

ON May 14, Charles G. Welch died at his residence in New York. He was formerly editor of the Boston *Post*, and while acting in this capacity he gained the friendship of George Bancroft, the historian, and went with him to Washington as his private secretary.

J. H. GLASS, editor and proprietor of the Carver County *News*, published at Waconia, Minnesota, has removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Glass contemplates publishing a comic weekly paper to be of particular local interest to residents in the Twin Cities.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of an invitation to a complimentary banquet given to the newspaper delegates to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, by the Queen City Printing Ink Company and the Denver Printers' Roller Company, May 21, 1891, at Denver, Colorado.

THE funeral of Maj. J. B. Hinman took place April 30 at the La Salle Avenue Baptist church, Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Rowlands preached the sermon and Professor Swing made a few remarks upon the sterling qualities of the dead newspaper man. The pallbearers were all newspaper reporters.

ON the afternoon of May 9, Jeremiah George Harris died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lucie Lindsley, in Nashville, Tennessee. He was one of Nashville's oldest and most honored citizens, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-one years. Mr. Harris was an editor in Nashville during the Jackson days.

HERE is a sample of a Montana journal's forceful rhetoric in speaking of two of its contemporaries. According to the New York *Continent* one is elegantly designated as "that scrawny vixen and rotten, blatant old lick-spittal [sic] of the newspaper world." The other is playfully nicknamed "Mr. Clark's sewer escape."

and we read that it "hurrahs itself into a fit in its delight for carrion." Then both are included in one withering denunciation as "hungry vultures and Mafia-spirited defamers."

THE *Luray Times*, of which E. C. R. Humphries was the managing editor, owned and published by the Valley Land and Improvement Company, has been sold to the Goshen Land and Improvement Company, and will be moved to Goshen, Virginia, where it will be published in future in the interest of that town, with Major J. Ogden Murry as the managing editor.

THE *New Nation*, the well-known weekly, published in Boston, Massachusetts, by Edward Bellamy, needs hardly any commendation to our readers beyond the name of its editor. The progressive and bright editorial notes cannot but command the attention even of those holding radically different opinions, and as to its literary style there can be no question. It is in a neat and handy form, while the typographic execution is of a high grade.

THE negotiations which have been pending for several weeks as to the sale of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a historic paper made famous by the late Hugh J. Hastings, have been completed. This journal has become the property of George W. Turner and John A. Cockerill, both of whom did so much to lift Joseph Pulitzer into the gilded high niche of metropolitan notoriety. The *Commercial Advertiser*, under its new management, will be changed to a morning paper.

A FEW SMILES.

A BARONETCY and a fortune having fallen to Eugene Drake, of Oglethorpe, Georgia, all the girls of Oglethorpe hold that he is a duck.—*Ex.*

IGNATIUS DONNELLY says that he will make his enemies repent their attacks upon his cipher by writing another book. Ignatius knows what revenge is and how to get it.—*Ex.*

AN Idaho editor has exchanged his newspaper for a mule. His explanation of the curious bargain probably is that he can tell by the mule's ears when it is going to kick.—*Ex.*

"ONWARD and Upward" will be the maxim of the new paper, said the editor, proudly. And it proved a happy maxim, too. For three short months the paper went onward, and then it went upward.—*Canadian Bookseller.*

"LOOK here, Mr. Scribe, your paper says that my lecture is to be a comic one, and it isn't so."

"Then, my dear sir," returned the editor, "you must make it comic. This journal never makes mistakes."—*Harper's Bazar.*

EDITOR HATTON, of Washington, goes into a minute description of clavicles to show why a young woman cannot throw a stone as well as a young man can. The boy who said "it's 'cause she's a girl," could give Editor Hatton points in newspaper condensing.—*Ex.*

A LITTLE girl who is learning to read by studying the big print in the newspapers prayed as follows the other night, "Dear Lord, make me pure—make me absolutely pure, like baking powder." This beautiful, good and true story told by a contemporary is commended to the prayerful consideration of people who think that it does not pay to advertise.—*Ex.*

TRUE DISCRETION.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired in this row?" the magistrate asked the policeman who made the complaint.

"Right on the spot; right in the crowd," replied the officer, proudly.

"And where were you when the second shot was fired?"

And with blushing reserve the officer admitted:

"Three blocks down the street, under the stone bridge, at the end of the culvert."—*Rochester Talisman.*

STUDENT—Rex fugit, the king flees.

Professor—In what other tense can that form be made?

Student—Perfect.

Professor—Yes, and how would you then translate?

(Painful silence. Professor suggests "has.")

Student—The king has fleas.—*School Exchange.*

MAY BE APPRECIATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION DELEGATES.

Teacher—Johnny Greyneck, you are a very bad boy, and I want you to go straight home.

Johnny Greyneck—I can't.

Teacher—You can't?

Johnny Greyneck—No ma'am, this is Boston.—*Boston Courier.*

THE TWO EM DASH.

The value of the sign—is such

It can't be told in cash;

It looks so mild, and means so much—

The

Two

Em

Dash!

For wicked words it's just as well,

And won't the good abash;

It's useful when you mention h—,

The

Two

Em

Dash!

'Twould be a blessing if we could

The swearing habit smash,

And always use—it's just as good—

The

Two

Em

Dash!

—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 34 cents; job printers, per week, \$14.

Burlington, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning paper, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. No. 75 will hold its semi-annual election of officers on June 7. Enough men in town at present to supply the demand.

Charleston, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers per week, \$17. No. 43 will not send a delegate to Boston this year.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Trade during the winter has been good, but at present it is at a standstill. Dayton is no place for tourists just now.

Dubuque, Iowa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. The *Daily Ledger*, which was established nine months ago, was declared a non-union office at the last meeting of No. 22. The union used every endeavor to bring it into the fold, but the proprietor refused absolutely to make it a union office. The entire force, one union and three non-union compositors, walked out, as also the foreman. The work is now done by girls.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good for this season of the year; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. The Galesburg Printing Company has added another job press, so as to keep up with its job trade. This makes five presses, two of which are cylinders. A. G. Matheson has accepted the foremanship of the new daily, which appeared on May 14.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. There is a move on foot to raise the scale. The meeting next month will settle the question. Work is good and subs are plentiful. No. 39 is receiving a good many applications for membership from country printers.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Business has been very good since last report.

Hornellsville, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 20 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 20 cents; job printers, per week, \$7 to \$12. The greater part of composition of our three daily papers is done by the week, and some of that by female help. The jobrooms are having a fair run of spring work.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$13; job printers per week, \$13. C. M. Peck has opened a printing office in the Cooley Block.

Keokuk, Iowa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The Central Trades Union is in the field early this year with a committee to arrange for the celebration of Labor Day, September 1.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers, per week, \$12. Everything is moving along quietly. Mr. Longwell has moved his job office to Market and Fifth streets. Will Monson, of the *Journal* jobrooms, has been on the sick list for three weeks.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, per week, \$9; job printers, per week, \$9 and \$10. Work in the several job offices has been good during the past month, all book and job hands being employed. There has been little change in the newspaper offices, but the supply of printers is generally equal to the demand.

Los Angeles, Cal.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. George C. McKay, a member of this union, and well known in Chicago and other eastern cities, died here on May 5 of typhoid-pneumonia. His remains were sent east.

Minneapolis, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Business quiet. Plenty of men here to do what is to be done.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, seem bright; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. Montreal is at present overcrowded with printers, but an exodus will be made in a week or so to the capital for the session of parliament.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 to 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Theodore Palmer, an old member of No. 47, died May 22 of pneumonia. He served in the late war.

New Westminster, B. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, reasonable; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. C. S. Campbell, the popular "dad" on the *Columbian*, was elected vice-president at the April meeting. C. C. Stewart was elected district delegate, but Organizer Winders has seen fit to make the honor an empty one.

Peoria, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15, \$18 and \$21. Trade has been fair, but there has been a surplus of men—thirty-one arrivals in twenty-one days. Plenty here to do the work at present.

Philadelphia, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, cheering; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Reports from thirty-eight offices show: 6 brisk, 5 good, 10 medium, 8 fair, 3 as usual, 6 dull. Delegates to Boston were instructed to vote for Philadelphia as the next meeting place of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Dagney, the chairman of No. 2's Boston delegation, is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness.

Richmond, Va.—State of trade, not so good; prospects, not very encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$20.

Rome, N. Y.—State of trade, medium; prospects, not good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$8 to \$14. The deaf-mute institute is a heavy "thorn in the side" of our regular shops, but the "dummies" do very nice work.

San Antonio, Texas.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Last meeting of the union was election of officers, and the following were elected: President, C. B. Callan; vice-president, A. M. Jones; financial and corresponding secretary, E. G. Koerps; recording secretary, T. C. Millis; treasurer, Joe Hamilton; board of directors, F. W. Wellman, A. W. Hartman, W. B. Blount, J. D. Nordhaus, R. S. Roberts.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Seattle, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, dull for transients; composition on morning papers, 50 cents per hour, eight hours; evening papers,

50 cents per hour, eight hours; job printers, per week, nine hours per day, \$21. The printing craft is sailing along smoothly. No. 202's semi-annual election takes place the first Sunday in June. So far only two candidates have sought to enter the arena. Not much excitement.

Springfield, Ill.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, per week, \$15. While business is not as brisk as it might be, job printers have no need to complain, for about all are employed. Another cheap office has started up here.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. A dull summer in newspaper work is anticipated here, and in consequence a number of the "boys" have left town, and more will soon follow. Jobwork is fair, with enough hands to fill all demands.

St. John, N. B.—State of trade, unchanged, good; prospects, unchanged, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, per week, \$10; weekly papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Business during the past four weeks has been extra dull.

Tacoma, Wash.—State of trade, quiet; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, all time, eight hours, per week, \$18; job printers, nine hours, per week, \$21. The financial strain has reached the coast and its influence is manifest in printing circles.

Topeka, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The rush of work caused by the Botkin impeachment case is over and business about at the low tide.

Toronto, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$11. The manager of Robinson's Musee theater is making arrangements for a typesetting contest, to be held in that musee next week, between local daily newspaper swifts. Nearly thirty cards were drawn out during the past month.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. There is an unusually large number of subs in Utica at present, a great many of them coming from towns outlying this city, who, after joining the union, are either satisfied with securing their share of the work, or else lack the temerity to go abroad, the experience of which would be a benefit to some of them.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. The legislature having been prorogued today, several of the extras in the government printing bureau will doubtless be let out. The city is being canvassed to form a joint stock company to put another evening paper in the field. The *Colonist* label department is busy on a run of several million salmon cannery labels.

Wichita, Kan.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15. There is little change from last month. More men in town than work.

Worcester, Mass.—State of trade, fair; prospects, about same; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Worcester Typotheta held their first social gathering in the Lincoln House on the evening of May 12. They failed to show that spirit of "brotherly love" that was shown them by the typographical union last December, in the matter of sending invitations to their social gathering. But the gentlemen possibly forgot us.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

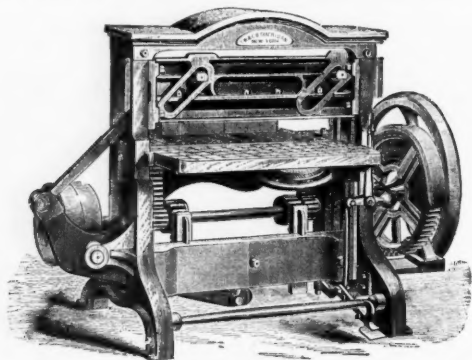
PRICE'S PAMPHLET COVER-PRESSER.

A patent for a pamphlet cover-presser has been granted to Edwin F. Price, of Washington, D. C., which is destined to render most effective service to the art of binding. An illustration of this is given on another page. The present methods employed for pressing covers to pamphlets are imperfect and objectionable because, when rubbing down that portion of the cover pasted to the pamphlet, the thumb and forefinger become sore and unfit for use. The roller system is also faulty from the fact that an equal pressure is not obtained upon the side and edge, and to complete the work the pamphlet must be reversed and the operation repeated on the other side. By Mr. Price's new invention all of these objections are overcome. It provides a neat shield or thimble with surfaces arranged at right-angles, and so constructed as to allow one of the surfaces to project beyond the other so that they

may be brought in contact with the side and edge of the work to be done. These surfaces can be removed from the body of the shield and others of a different depth substituted according to the thickness of the work required. The operation of this device is very simple, and the pressure obtained by this method is such as to obviate the necessity of repeating the operation on the opposite side. It saves labor, enables one person to do the work of two under the old system, makes a perfect and solid job and is inexpensive. Every publisher in the United States should at least investigate the new invention.

SHERIDAN'S "AUTO" CUTTER.

In last month's INLAND PRINTER we showed a large illustration of Sheridan's "Auto," and in connection with this notice take pleasure in presenting a smaller cut of the same machine, which has become immensely popular during the past few years, being thoroughly up to the times, and certainly a machine the merits of which are well worth looking into by anyone interested in paper cutters. As to construction and finish, it is of the same high standard that has characterized the Sheridan machinery for over fifty years, and as a cutter it is remarkably rapid and accurate,



showing a saving of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent over the old style of hand clamp cutters. It is under more complete control of the operator than any other cutter, and can be stopped instantly at any point and then allowed to run back automatically, or be held wherever stopped and the cut again started from that point, saving any loss of time.

In addition to the Sheridan "Auto," the "Sheridan" and "Perfect Gem" cutters and book trimmers, Messrs. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan will carry at their Chicago salesrooms, 413 Dearborn street, and 136 Plymouth place, a general stock of book-binder's and boxmaker's machinery, including embossing, inking and smashing presses, roller and job backers, rotary and table shears, standing presses, brass bound and cherry boards, wire, etc., as well as a full line of Thompson's wire stitchers, Belmont folding machines, and "Champion" and "Defiance" numbering machines, of which they are sole agents. Write to the Chicago house for circulars and particulars.

REGAN ELECTRIC VAPOR ENGINE.

On another page will be found an advertisement of the above engine, which is worthy of the attention of printers or book-binders about to add an engine to their plant. This engine has no equal for simplicity, durability and compactness. Either gas or gasoline can be used for fuel, and it is operated by an electric spark from a small battery, the vapor being drawn into the cylinder by the suction of the piston, and ignited by an electric spark. The carburetor contains a small quantity of gasoline, and is connected with the engine by a pipe. At each revolution of the fly-wheel a current of cold air is drawn through the carburetor and into the cylinder. In passing through the carburetor the air vaporizes with a quantity of the gasoline, and this when mixed with more air drawn through the pipe and air valve forms the charge, which, upon combustion, develops the power. The engine is well adapted for running paper cutters, printing presses and

other machinery connected with a printing office, and economical so far as fuel is concerned, and space occupied. Thomas Kane & Co., 137 Wabash avenue, Chicago, are the agents, and will take pleasure in sending a catalogue in regard to the engine to anyone interested.

DESERVEDLY POPULAR.

The establishment of Messrs. Story & Fox at 127 Erie street, Buffalo, New York, has become famous for its work of advertising novelties. It is said that this company have the most complete establishment of the kind in the country, and their designs have always been noted for their originality and beauty. They also cast printers' rollers and are manufacturers of roller composition for printers and bookbinders, and have a reputation for making a liquid composition tablet glue which is very flexible and can be applied on any kind of paper or labels, or can be used for lithographs. The varnish department has a capacity of turning out 25,000 sheets of labels daily, also for gumming paper and cutting it up to any size or shape for the trade in general. By this means you always have your labels nicely varnished, gummed and ready to apply upon your wares or goods, saving the delay of getting your gum or paste ready. Their varnish brightens up the colors of your labels, and it is a benefit, as it always makes the labels on canned goods look new. They also do die label and fan cutting; their capacity in this department is unlimited, as the heavy machinery that is made for this class of work is kept going constantly. They also do picture framing, tin mounting, etc. Their facilities are ample for the execution of any number of contracts in this department at any one time, and all work done by them is of the highest class and their prices are always moderate. No one is allowed to inspect any portion of their works.

THE P. AUG. ROSEN COMPANY.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above company, who have recently removed from their old location at 243 Wells street, to large and commodious quarters at 320 South Clinton street, Chicago. This company was incorporated in 1890, and since that time has largely increased its business, until today it turns out not only large quantities of printers' material but of the quality that will satisfy everyone. They make a specialty of printers' cabinets of all kinds, and take particular care of work from special specifications, especially cabinets built for all different uses. They also manufacture and sell cases, which are not only reliable in quality but reasonable in price. They also make patent smooth-lined galleys with wood rim. In addition to the specialties named above, they manufacture store fixings of every variety, two of the gentlemen connected with the firm having formerly been with Alexander H. Revell & Co. for a number of years, and are therefore thoroughly posted in this particular branch of the business. Printers requiring anything in their line would do well to write them, or call them up. Telephone No. 3347. The officers of the company are: P. Aug. Rosen, president; George W. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and Charles F. Kade, manager, all gentlemen who are well qualified to carry on the large and increasing business of the company.

BINGHAM BROTHERS COMPANY.

Under the above firm name a new company has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, to conduct a business of manufacturing printers' rollers and roller composition. The new company succeed the old firm of Bingham, Daley & O'Hara, which has been dissolved, and will continue at the old stand, 49 and 51 Rose street, New York city. Herbert M. Bingham is president, Charles Bingham, secretary, and Frederick L. Bingham, treasurer. The same class of goods will be furnished by this concern that the Bingham have always been noted for. A full equipment of rapid roller casting machines will be used in the business, operated under United States Patents issued to L. K. Bingham, facilitating a rapidity in filling orders unequaled in this

or any country. The formulæ formerly used by Bingham, Daley & O'Hara were and still are a secret with the Bingham, notwithstanding any report or announcement to the contrary. All the old employes, many of whom have been employed under the Bingham for twenty years, have been engaged by the new concern. In regard to prices, they will be the same as always charged by the old house. All contracts entered into with the old firm will be maintained by the new one. The trade marks: "Star," "Diamond," "Crescent" and "Old Fashioned," remain the property of the Bingham, as formerly. It is now time to have your summer rollers prepared. Send in your orders at once. Business in all parts of the country promptly looked after.

PERFECTION WIRE STITCHING MACHINES.

On page 711 of our May number appears the advertisement of the J. L. Morrison Company, the cut therein showing their Perfection "G" machine. Through an oversight in the mention made of the machine on another page of that issue, we stated that the machine would stitch "anything from a single sheet to one-quarter inch, either saddle or flat sewed." This is a mistake, as their "G" machine stitches anything from one-sixteenth to over seven-eighths of an inch, using any wire from No. 20 to No. 28. The machine which stitches from one sheet to one-quarter inch is their Perfection "C," a smaller machine, costing considerably less than the other. Any printers or bookbinders contemplating placing a wire stitcher in their establishment would do well to correspond with the J. L. Morrison Company, whose place of business is now in Clinton Hall, corner Astor place and Eighth street, New York city.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. POSITION and "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type useful works ever published for



Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM-READY RECKONER," 50 cents BOOK, price \$3, and "SPECI-\$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A YOUNG MAN, temperate and of steady habits, has been foreman of a daily and weekly newspaper four years, desires a permanent situation. Best of references. Address, "G. X.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—A job office and newspaper in Michigan. Earning big money. \$4,000. Investigate. "MICHIGAN," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—At a bargain; only exclusive job office in a city of 25,000 inhabitants, in Western New York. About \$4,000 in material, and \$1,500 in paper stock; business about \$5,000 a year. Address, "INVALID," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Two Chambers folding machines, making three folds, taking a sheet 19 by 24 to 34 by 46. One Stonemetz folding machine and paster, making three folds, taking a sheet 19 by 24 to 34 by 46, in good order and condition. Address, RICHARD K. FOX, P. O. Box 40, New York City.

FOR SALE—Point folding machine, capable of folding 16 by 23 to 32 by 46; three or four fold; can be used for marginal machine for newspaper work. This is a new machine, has never been used, too large for our run of work; can secure this machine at a bargain. Address "B. D.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—Complete job printing plant; 300 fonts of type, 6 presses, bindery, all necessary machinery; doing business of \$20,000 a year, state, county and bank work. Proprietor desires to devote attention to daily newspaper, and will sell at a bargain. Address, H. T. DOBBINS, P. O. Box 884, Lincoln, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—The oldest republican paper in the leading city in Northwestern Kansas. Official paper with the largest circulation in county. A finely equipped office with excellent advertising and job printing patronage. Best reasons for selling. Will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Address, "O. N. E.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The proprietor having spent thirty-five years of his life in a printing office desires to retire from business and offers his establishment for sale. It has five cylinder presses and three Gordons, paper cutter, hand press and a large assortment of job and body type. The material and presses are all in good condition. It is located in a large and rapidly growing city in York State. The office has, and is now, doing a good paying business, and to any one wishing to engage in the business it affords a rare opportunity. The balance sheets are open for inspection to any one who may wish to invest. For particulars address P. S. LYMAN, 60 Pearl street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

Hickok (The W. O.) Mfg. Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ruling, paging and numbering, roller backing, round-cornering, knife-grinding, sawing, etc., machines.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

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Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

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Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

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Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Benedict, Geo. H. & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

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Kendall Folder.—Address Charles E. Bennett, Manager, care Blakely Printing Co., 184 Monroe street, Chicago.

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Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.

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Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.

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Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

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Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

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Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry (formerly R. & J. & A. W. Lindsay, of 75 Fulton street), now 76 Park Place, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

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Minnesota Typefoundry Co., F. S. Verbeck, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

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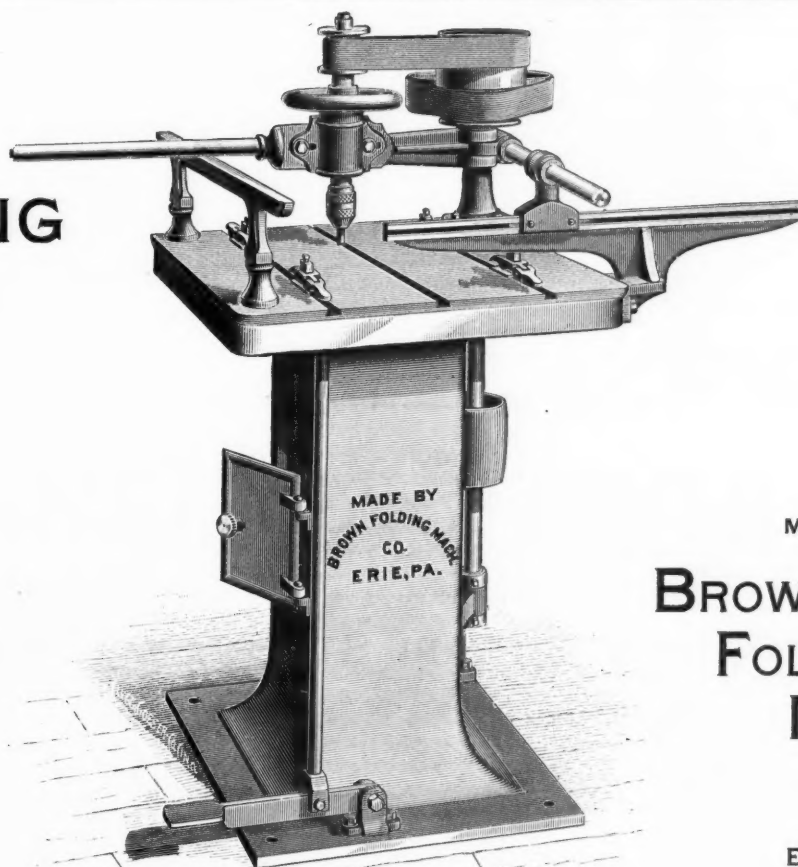
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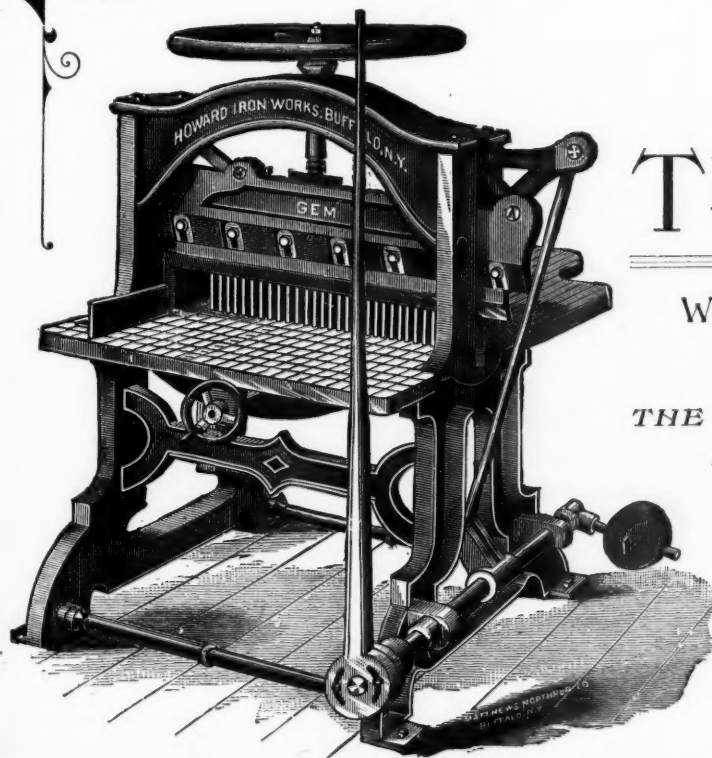
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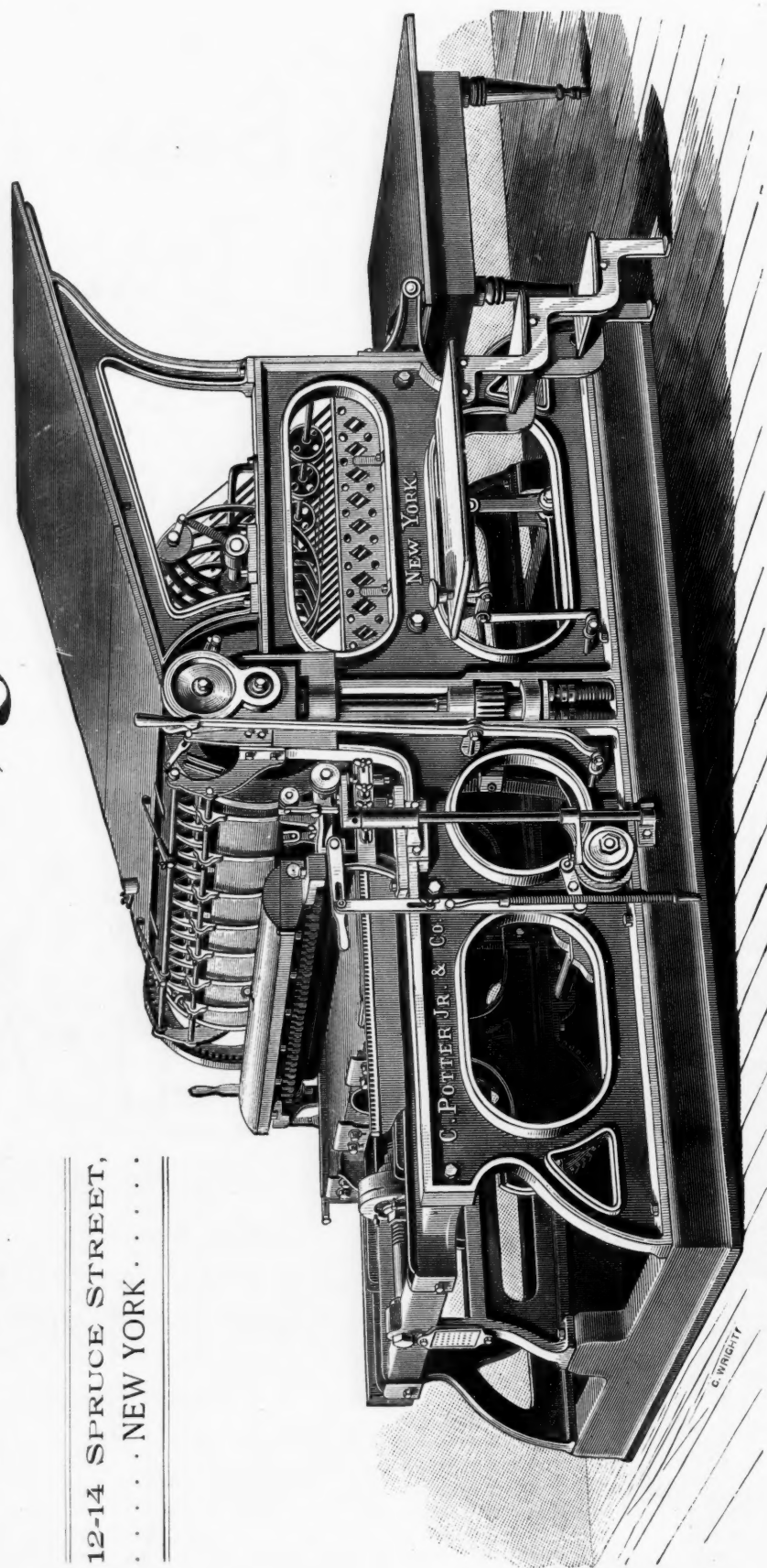
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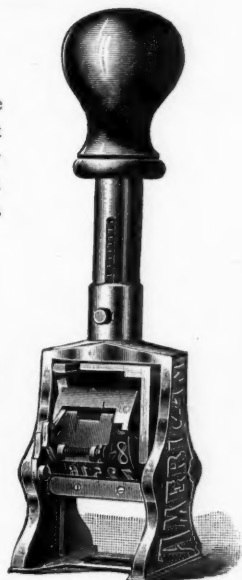
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MACHINES

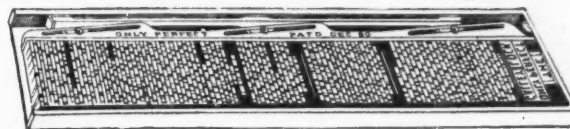
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BARTLETT & CO. N. Y.

The "Only Perfect" Galley-Lock.



IN USE.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

PERFECT IN PRINCIPLE. PERFECT IN ACTION.
PERFECT IN ECONOMY.

ONE SINGLE MOVEMENT adjusts it. Holds each line of type perfectly and securely. Earns its cost in time saved in three months. Saves type and galley.

ADJUSTABLE. The "Only Perfect" Lock has a spread of over a half inch, and thus adjusts to any width of column on galley.

MADE OF BRASS. Light, durable, wear many years. We make a 13-INCH LOCK, for use of daily papers and job galleys. Engraving shows full size, 23 inches.

ATTACHABLE. By a slight change in outside bar, we make the Lock, and furnish attachments, so that in a few minutes anyone can attach it to galley. Outside bar works against side of galley; inside bar is held to top of galley, and has perfect movement back and forward. Daily papers adopt this on sight.

SEND ORDER to your printers' supply house. 23-inch lock, \$18.00 per dozen. Attachable lock (23-inch), with attachments, \$22.00 per dozen. 13-inch lock, \$16.20 per dozen. On receipt of \$1.50 will express you free a 23-inch lock, and know you will order a supply. Liberal discounts to trade.

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LOWEST PRICES.

BEST WORK.

Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs., \$60	Chase 10x15 in., Plain, Throw-off, \$150
" 8x12 " " 600 " 85	" 8x12 " Finished, " 120
" 9x13 " " 725 " 100	" 9x13 " " " 140
" 10x15 " " 1,000 " 135	" 10x15 " " " 190
" 8x12 " Plain, Throw-off, 100	" 11x17 " " " 240
" 9x13 " " 113	

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered free in N. Y. City.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

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